FIFTY CENTS DECEMBER 13, 1971

TIME

Looking
For Life
Out
There

Gillette introduces the two bladed razor.



To shave you close, we put in our finest blade.

To shave you even closer, we put in another one.

Meet the New Gillette TRAC I™ Twin Blade Shaving System.



The 1st blade gets most of your whisker. The 2nd blade gets whisker the 1st blade leaves behind.

Two separate blades-to get whisker one blade could miss.

Remarkably enough, it's practically nick-free.

Because 2 blades give you extra shaving efficiency, Gillette has been able to set the blades at a very safe angle, virtually eliminating nicks and cuts.

What's more, the blade edges of the TRAC II Shaving System are shielded at both ends. This protects your face even more.

How do you change blades?

You change cartridges.

Each specially designed shaving cartridge contains 2 Platinum-Plus* blades—Gillette's finest—locked forever intended, with the edges aligned some 60 thousandths of an inch apart.

To change cartridges, just insert the head of the razor in the automatic cartridge dispenser, slide it to the right, and a fresh cartridge containing 2 new blades snaps into place. You never have to handle a blade.



Try the New Gillette TRACII Shaving System.

It's one blade better than whatever you're using now.



The New Gillette TRAC II
Twin Blade Shaving System

MNIARY



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Le Flacon Louis XVI Eau de Parfum, \$20.00



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Parfum de Toilette Spray Mist, Spray Perfume Purser. \$16.50

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Chantilly Perfume, 1 oz. \$30.00

ALSO IN QUELQUES FLEURS

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But I offer businessmen something more.

The Red Baron

When you fly my first-class Senator Service with my airline, Lufthansa German Airlines, you get more of the important things. I list them quickly so you can get back to business. I, too, am a businessman.

Eins

A la carte food service. My Senator Service is like dining in a fine restaurant, and what fine restaurant insists you eat only what they give you? Besides, American travel agents voted my Senator Service the best first-class transatlantic service.

Zwei

Charming and lovely stewardesses, plus a steward or two.

Drei

Things to help you if you wish to do paper work on your way across the Atlantic.

Vier

The use of a splendid Braun electric shaver so that when you step off my 747 you look like you stepped out of your home.

Fünf

And among many other things, my free businessman's brochures that tell you what you need most to know to enjoy a successful business trip in Germany.

Sex

You should not expect too much—even from my airline.

Sieben

The most flights nonstop to Frankfurt, the businessman's gateway to Europe.

For reservations, schedules, see your travel agent, or call my nearest Lufthansa office. I do not only mind my business, I help you mind yours.







The camera for the weary commuter.

We didn't plan it that way.

Commuters are a mixed bag. Bank presidents rubbing shoulders with engineers. Sales executives sitting (or standing) next to accountants. We never thought they'd find anything to talk about but stocks and crabgrass.

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But commuters are using Nikkormats too, and some of them are taking great photographs — they're discovering that a fine camera doesn't have to be complicated.

What happens is involvement. You might start out taking ordinary snapshots. But the Nikkormat's capabilities get you interested, involved. You start experi-

menting, trying new things. Your pictures get better and better. And as your interest grows, the Nikkormat grows with you. Because it's part of the famous Nikon System, the most complete in 35mm photography. Yet, it costs less than \$280 with 50mm f2 Auto-Nikkor lens.

So, go ahead and get a Nikkormat FTN, whether you're a commuter or not.

And, as a Nikkormat owner, you can attend the Nikon School, a two-day course that teaches you the fine points of 35mm photography for only \$20.

See your camera dealer or write for details, Nikon, Inc., Garden City, New York 11530, Subsidiary of Ehrenreich Photo-Optical Industries, Inc. (Canada: Anglophoto, Ltd. P.Q.) (SEP)

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drink.

LETTERS

Sparks up the Spine

a long way to go.

Sir. You caught the real Beverly Sills, [Nov. 22]. She can send sparts up your spine with that incredible voice. For those spectacular latents, most of us would accept an amalgam of megalomania, immorality, the frizzies and flat feet; but happilly we don't have to. To experience to us nature, her earlhermen, her graciousness and that leavening of mischief. Sills is summer in full bloom.

ANNE ANDREASEN Los Angeles

Sir: The statement that Beverly Sills "takes up where Maria Callas left off" can-

not go unchallenged.

At least a dozen excellent sopranos have been compared with Callas since she departed the lyric stage. Beverly Sills possibly comes the closest, but she still has

ROBERT KNIEPPLE Marion, Ind.

Sir: Permit me to remind you that "this age of great sopranos" also includes Re-

FRANK S. CARICATO New York City

Snow White v. the Mad Hatter

Sir. If Spiro Agnew thinks that the Democratic Party is like "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" [Nov. 22], he ought to take a look at his party. The Republican Party consists of a Mad Hatter, Humpty Dumpties and Martha Mitchell in Lousyland, All wrapped up in that thing President Nixon calls a Republican dinner, which is actually a crazy tea party.

JIMMY VAN VALKENBURG Elmsford, N.Y.

Sir. Now that the Giant has coaxed the Party Goose into laying a spectacular \$5,000,000 in coins on the table after gluitonous dinners, do you suppose he will sit down to count his fortune and let the clanking of the coins drown the noise of footsteps as Poor Laboring Jack, armed only with his ballot, climbs the beanstalk? RUTH GINN Bakerfield, Calif.

Sir: The true direction of Fred Harris' presidential campaign is evidenced by the fact that he had to withdraw fact that he and the state of the fact that he are that he are the fact that he are the fact that he are the fact of the country are in no position to contribute to the gargantuna needs of a modern presidential campaign; and a man advocating a massive redistribution of wealth is not going to receive funds from the upper succeeds.

With his withdrawal, it appears that another token liberal will again lead the Democratic field, espousing little more than a slight change from the present policies, which are so indifferent to the needs of our country.

DAVID GOSSACK Boulder, Colo.

Insect Zoo

Sir: The comments of Norman E. Borlaug [Nov. 22], endorsing the use of DDT and other insecticides "until cheap, safe

TIME, DECEMBER 13, 1971





Take advantage of our special ski tour fares. Or buy

a standby ticket. We'll get

Ifyou haven't been flying Frontier to where the snow flies, bok what you've been missing.



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Traditional Wild Turkey.
101 proof/8 years old.
Very Expensive.

Very Expensive.

New Wild Turk!. 86.8 proof/7 ye's old. Expensive.

MAYBE WE SHOULD CALL'TT MILD TURKEY

and efficient substitute pesticides are produced and made easily available," made me wonder what would happen if insecable or even necessary for some ecological function. What would we do then? Breed

Perhaps the world needs a zoo for inthe public

BULL BEECHAM

Sir: Dr. Borlang does have a point. But I do not think that starvation, however widespread, could ever cause the extinction of the human race. Agricultural chemicals on the other hand, have the potential to do just that. Perhaps the world would be better off in the long run if scientific knowledge and talent, like that possessed by Bor-laug, were used to develop better methods of birth control, instead of trying to maintain millions of people at the edge of starvation by developing "miracle"

GORDON S. LIND Corvallis, Ore.

End of Ignorance

Sir: Thank you for your article "Growing Unrest on the Farm" [Nov. 22]. Finally a magazine is telling it like it is in rural America. Even our own farm-magazines try to bluff us ignorant farmers tand we have been ignorant in the

Let us tell you, the farmers have had it. The time has come for the farmer to let go his independent nature and work to-

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Give him a nice warm feeling about his face.

Just about every single morning for the rest of his life, he is going to shuffle into the bathroom, take a deep breath and drag # thin steel blade across his face.

No one is ever going to make shaving fun for him. But General Electric has found a way to make it sinfully comfortable-with its new Heated Shave Cream Dispenser. It holds practically any standard 6-ounce or 11-ounce can of shaving cream. A touch of a button heats it up to a luxurious beard-wilting temperature. Forty-five seconds later, a touch of another button dispenses it. It makes shaving feel the way it does in a barber shop.

The new General Electric Heated Shave Cream Dispenser. An unusual and thoughtful



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of black-and-white TV sets, radios, stereo systems and appliances. They are outstanding investments, too.

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You might have to go a little further to find an MGA TV. But your money will go further when you do. We select our dealerships carefully, to make sure you get the fineal dealers to work with. Then we self direct to them. Since the middleman profit is eliminated, your money buys more TV value.

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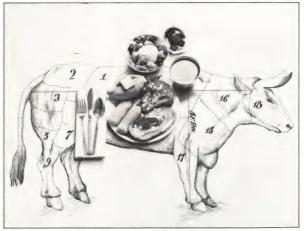
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But that can't happen with the Minolta Autopak 600-X camera.

You leave the Magicube on the 600-X day and night, indoors and out. When you need it, it flashes, When you don't, it doesn't. Automatically.

Flash or no flash, the Autopak* 600-X is easy to use. An electric eye sets the proper combination of shutter speed and lens opening. Automatically. All you have to do to take excellent pictures is focus and shoot. You can take black-and-white and color snapshots, as well as color slides with the Autopak 600-X, just by dropping in a *126 instant loading cartridge

The Autopak 600-X costs about \$50. For more information, see your camera dealer. Or write for literature





gether with his fellow farmer for a fair and just price. A revolution, they say? They ain't seen nuthin' yet. seen nuthin' yet.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. ROBI. Prescott Wis

One must question the competency of the White House agriculture aides. doubt whether any of them know the difference between a pea and a sunflower. let alone the difference between sweet corn and field corn. Agriculture deserves

> E.H. CARBON Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Dispelling a Myth

Sir: In your excellent article on Nobel Laureate Dennis Ciabor, the father of holography [Nov. 15], you inadvertently reinto scientific literature; that his original three-dimensional images were "crude." Far from it: Gabor's initial imaging was amazingly good, even without lasers. Nor should it be overlooked that he is continuing to contribute to developments in holography and many other areas of technology, notably in his collaboration with Peter Goldmark nis collaboration with Peter Goldmark
at CBS Laboratories, Stamford, Conn.,
and at the Imperial College of Science
and Fechnology in London. Finally, as
he has shown in his popular writings. Gabor is also deeply concerned with the implications that science and technology PROLESSOR GEORGE W. STROKE

Electro-Optical Sciences Laboratory Stony Brook, N.Y.

A Success. Not a Setback

Sir: I question the title of the article "Black Setback in Mississippi" [Nov. 15]. You seem to imply by this title that blacks are required to vote for blacks. The recent election in Mississippi was the first in the history of the state in which race was not brought out as a primary issue. This I would consider quite a suc-cess and not at all a setback. That is more than I can say for elections in some more than I can say other parts of the country.

(C.T. MANSEILLD

McLeansville, N.C.

Restoring the Balance

Sir: Again the labor unions are dictating terms under which they will remain on the Pay Board [Nov. 29]. How much long-er must we tolerate this intimidation?

Unions represent only a small percentage of the labor force; yet they are able to devastate the economy, unduly influence major political and legislative decisions, and in convenience millions of citizens-all with-

tablishing mandatory binding arbitration of labor disputes, restricting political acance in bargaining power between unions

EMERY F. WEBER Longmont, Colo.

The irony of our day is that Labor Czar Meany, the dedicated anti-Communist, has placed this nation in greater peril than all of our outside enemies combined. That the electorate has given the power of life and death over our economy to these labor tyrants, and subor-

Who are you saving the Old Taylor for?



Give your good friends the best Bourbon this Christmas.

MENTION SERVICUS ON BOOM WHICHEN HE FROM THE UND TANION PORTUGRANCO CRANNED A LOUISING MENTION

Before you give any electronic watch look into the one made by the Swiss.

An inexpensive energy cell that needs replacing about once a year, means the Swiss electronic never needs winding. Shock and water resistant, with a jewel at the critical points of wear, it's more rugged than many other electronics.

> The Swiss electronic splits time into 28.800 oscillations per hour for greater accuracy than conventional watches.

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The Tradition erronic has a calendar feature that changes the date automatically every 24 hours.

Available in a variety of styles, each guaranteed by Sears to stay accurate within two minutes a month for a year. Or return it to Sears for replacement or refund.

The Tradition Electronic. From under \$45 to under \$100. Only at





The ad your grandparents wouldn't let your parents read.



mask, man's most dangerous enemy strikes in the dark, and teen deaths to his score Just so long as men and

approaching maturity, are not taught to recognize the cruelest of so long will many lives saved or made decently livable.

Strange as st may seem, tens of thousands of victims of this insidi disease (syphilis) are utterly unaware of the fact that they have it and that its malignant poison is steadily and surely robbing them of health and strength.

No other disease takes so many forms As it progresses, it may mask as rheumatism, arthritis, physical exhaustion It may ap pear to be a form of eye, heart, lung, practically no organic disease the symp-toms of which it does not simulate. No wonder it is called "The Great

The Great Imitator

destrous of protecting his own healthand more especially the duty at every parent anxious to safeguard children-to know its direct and indirect results.

Syphilis is responsible for more misery at body and mind than any other dis-It destroys flesh and bone. Its ulcers leave terrible sears. It attacks heart, blood vessels, abdominal organs -and most tragge of all are its attacks upon brain and spinal cord, the great nerve centers, resulting commonly in blindness, deafness, locomotor ataxia. paralysis, paresis and insanity - a life-long tragedy

Because of fear and ignorance, countless millions of victims have wickedly imposed upon and hood winked by quacks, charlatans and mailers pretending to prac-

The United States Government took a brave step forward during the Great and sailors the truth about this dread disease and what it would do if unchecked or

improperly treated

It can be cured by competent phy patient faithfully follows the scientific treatment prescribed by his doctor. After the disease has been allowed to progress beyond the first stages, cures often be done to help chronic sufferers

Men and women should learn the truth and tell it in plain language to those dependent upon them for education and guid ance. It is a helpful sign that the best educators deplore the old habit of



cording to Covernments statustics, the about 250,000 Americans, each star, directly council by exploits and asso-ted diseases. But thousands of disable ones to other council or analy does

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METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - NEW YORK Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

The year was 1927. And Americans were getting syphilis, a venereal disease that was sweeping the country

But no one talked about it. They would just get it, and maybe die from it. Or end up a cripple.

So, the following year, we at Metropolitan Life ran a national advertisement about syphilis and its dangers.

By 1928 standards, the ad was shockingly direct. Not for children's eyes. Syphilis was a dirty word, but there it was in print. 185,000 Americans had contracted the

disease. In fact, it had become an epidemic. Right now, we're in the middle of another

epidemic. It's estimated that almost two and a half million people have VD, either syphilis or gonorrhea.

So we've written a booklet on the subject. It's not just another boring booklet telling you VD is bad. It's filled with answers to blunt questions like these: If I kiss a person, can I get syphilis? How would I ever know if I had VD? Can I go to a doctor for treatment

without his telling my parents? If your parents or friends don't know

much about VD or you're too embarrassed to ask, write for the booklet. It's called "Facts you should know about VD, but probably don't."

Write Metropolitan Life, Box V, One Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Don't worry. We'll keep your request confidential. So no one will have to know anything about it. Except you.



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To make getting in easy: The TRQ 206 has a permanently mounted bracket that comes with a lock and key.* It operates as a stereo player or monaural recorder on a 12V car battery.

To make getting out easy: For portable use there's a built in speaker. Just slide the TRQ 206 out of the bracket. It then operates as a monaural playback or recorder on AC or batteries.

To make going anywhere easy: The TRQ 206 operates on "C" cell flashlight batteries. There's a complete cassette slide-in and pop-out system, too. Plus, continuous tone control and monitoring lamps for both recording levels and battery life.

Now there's one cassette recorder for every need . . . Hitachi's TRQ 206.

For more information write Dept. T-13, Hitachi Sales Corp. of America, 48-50 34th St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101



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dinated the so-called Chief Executive to their will, says something significant about the composite intelligence of the American people, and it is not complimentary.

KENNETH PARRATT Austin, Texas

Gracious Georgians

Sir: In "The Golden Egg," you say that the gifts to the Governors [Nov. 22] were "a little tasteless." I beg to differ with you. Twas nothing more than a gracious act on the part of the people of the state of Georgia.

the state of Georgia.

As an adopted Georgian, I would like to point out that you are not dealing with cold logicians when you deal with Georgians. A Georgian is truly a gracious person, be trich or poor, black or white. Thus given the opportunity, such as at the S.G.C., he wants to give a small bit of that of which

ALEX RICHARDSON Due West, S.C.

Sir: When the 16 Governors at the Southern Governors Conference received gifts, it was called a favor. When the police re-

> Sally Holden Raleigh, N.C.

For Man of the Year

he is so proud.

Sir: I would like to nominate Chou Enlai for Man of the Year. He has led the Chinese people out of isolationism and into their rightful place as one of the great powers. He seems to have taken up conciliation with the West, especially the U.S.

WILLIAM M. WARNER

Sir: My nomination for Man of the Year: John Kerry, His eloquent, haunting protest against the war may well mark a turning point in our country's "long day's journey into night."

JERO MAGON Miami Beach

Sir: For Man of the Year: the uncaped crusader, Ralph Nader.

MRS. M.E. VALENTINE Dearing, Kans.

Sir: I nominate the Apollo 15 astronauts and their colleagues as Men of the Year, for they convey a message of peace and understanding between all races and people.

JOHN PICKETT Bartow, Fla.

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As of today, only one car has qual ified for that reduction. The car? The new SAAB 99E

Our car.
It hits the barrier head on at 5 and rearward at 2½ miles an hour, without any damage. No dents, No scratches.

Nothing.

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Our car is a lot different from the other car built in Sweden in other ways, too.

Our car has Front-Wheel Drive, a standard 4-cylinder, fuel-injected, overhead cam engine and 4-speed transmission (3-speed automatic is optional), 4-wheel disc brakes and

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So before you buy their car, drive ours. The SAAB 99E. We think you're going to buy it instead.





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A letter from the PUBLISHER

Henry Luce au

JOS ANGELES Carrespondent John Wilhelm first seriously considered the possibility of extractrrestral life from years ago while vissing the momentor hadio telescope at Arcicho, Puerro Rico. Pulsars—radio signals now thought to emanuate from rapidly rotating neutron stars in the far reaches of space—had just been discovered. Arceibo Director Frank Drake let Wilhelm Stent to audio signals originating light-years ways. Recalls Wilhelm: "It was a first to the possibility, however slight, that pulsars might in fact be navigation beacons used by an advanced critication. I was hooked."

Doing the principal reporting for this week's cover story has given Wilhelm

Doing the principal reporting for his best opportunity as far to indulge his addiction. As a science correspondent, he has covered several Genmi and Agolfo flights for several december of the several several december of the astronauts during a 1967 training exercise. Withem found the scientists and the atmosphere at Pasadena's 1et Propulsion Laboratory, home of the Mariner program, different from the men and mood at Houston and Cape Kennedy.

"The J.P.L. crowd," he says. "is closer, more relaxed, without those worries of having a man up there. Also there is more of a sense of true exploration, more a feeling of touching the 2001 slab. Because of the searcity of facts about Mars. there is more estimated to the speculation, a broader speculation, a broader speculation, a broader speculation, as more mighty scientific reputations."

reputations."

To Wilhelm, the assignment was almost like researching a Jules Verne sequel. In addition to interviewing many of the Mariner



WILHELM & MODEL OF MARINER 9

9 "investigators" at J.P.L., he talked with Cornell University's Carl Sagan and other experts. Withelm's files, together with those of Correspondents Horace Judson and Jerry Hannifin, went to Associate Editor Fred Golden, who wrote the cover story, his third on space.

Has being so close to the subject made Wilhelm a believer in extraterrestrial life? "It is simply too arrogant a presumption to say flat out that we humans are alone in the universe." he says. "Sometimes this kind of mystical belief rings truer than the cleanest scientific logic. That's why I dig Shelley's pootic leap of faith:

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass, Stains the white radiance of Eternity."

В

The Cover: Collage on India ink by François Colos.

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THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

Youth Will Serve

Since some 11 million under-21 voiers will be entitled to cast their ballots in 1972, politicians and pollsters are cager to take the pulse of American youth. The Merit Publishing Co., which publishes an annual volume called their Who Among American High School Students, canwased 23,000 student leaders among juniors, and seniors in the nation's high Schools.

A full 34% preferred the Democratic Party, while only 20% poted for the Gr.O.P. Another 34% called themselves midependent, and 10% were undecided. If these youngsters have their way, Sentence of the sent of the

The students placed highest priority on ending the war in Southesal Asia, and they considered the environment and poverty the most pressing domestic problems. One mildly heartening figure—19% thought social and political change can be brought about within the system linercanapity, soungesters are being can be brought about within the system linercanapity, soungesters are being center of the system of the

Black Flag

One youngster who had been made part of the System frews Newark, N.J., into-mid turmoil last week. Lawrence Hamm, 17. who was appointed to the local school beard last summer by May-or Kenneth Gibson, introduced a resolution permitting the predominantly black city's classrooms to fly the red, black and green flag of black his about the control of the

Whether Hamm's intent was to build up black pride or encourage quasi-revolutionary notions, the idea seemed naively incendiary. Certainly the white members of the school board thought so. John Cervase filed a complaint charging that the raising of a flag "was a subject of deep significance" to the community, and won a court order demanding that the board show cause why it should not rescind the resolution. In addition, two New Jersey legislators introduced bills that would bar schools from flying the black liberation flag-or, for that matter. any ethnic or national banner other than the U.S. flag, Said Newark Assemblyman Anthony Imperiale: "The American flag is for all men, regardless of race, color or creed."

Derived from Marcus Garvey's similar banner for his post-World War I black nationalist movement, the "liberation" tricolor first came into contemporary use by black groups some ten years ago.



GOLDWATER DESTROYING KACHINA MOLD Whisky in a Mary statue?



PRESIDENT NIXON MEETIN

Bottled Spirits

Kachinas are the Hopi Indians holy spirits, sometimes personified by masked dancers or represented by wooden dolls. Thus the Hopps protested when Kentucky's Ezra Brooks distillery hit upon the less than drivine idea of marketing its dolls. "How would a Catholic feel," saked Tribal Chairman Clarence Hamilton. "about putting whisky in a-statue of Marry?"

Manya Indians enlisted the influence of Arizona Senator Barry Goldware Finiself a noted collector of kachina dolls. While Brooks had meant to sell 5.100 of the bottles in Arizona, the distillers agreed to stop with the company's cooperation, Goldware presonally shattered the mold from which the bottles had been made. With that the dictates of regions were been supported by the company of the properties of the Brooks kachinas have become an Arizona Collectors' item.

Who's Anxious? Who? Who?

Is the U.S. succumbing to angus? Not according to a British psychologist, who asserts surprisingly, that Americans seem to handle stress and strain reasonably well. In his new book, Personality und Noticout Characteristics and Visitional Characteristics and Visitional Characteristics and Italians, "Americans don't commit suicide in any large numbers, nor do they drink very much. I don't think hey're an especially neurotic group."

Dr. Lynn based his observations on studies conducted in 18 nations, covering such areas as the suicide rate, al-cholism, vehicle accidents and psychoses. Other populations low on the amsiety scale include Australians, Canadians, the British and—of all peoples—the Irish, whose literature and history are a long testament to the use of anxiety.







HANDS REACHING TO GREET NIXON AT CONFERENCE ON AGING

Eyeball to Eyeball, Congress Blinked

RICHARD NIXON was feeling his oats last week. He was getting 53% approval in the Louis Harris poll, highest in a year. Talking to 1,600 teen-agers at the 50th National 4-H Congress in Chieago, and later to the White House Conference on Aging in Washington, he sounded like the man who had pledged to "bring us together" on the morrow of his 1968 election victory. The youngsters applauded his denunciation of "the insidious bigotry called age-ism." which leaves the young to "plod along in apprenticeship or chafe in alienation" and abandons the old to "draw Social Security, preferably well out of sight." The oldsters cheered his call for "a new national attitude toward aging," which "can end the 'throwaway psychology' " (see following story),

Nixon was happily making points for 1972 with two important constituencies. Where he really-scored, however, was in a crucial confrontation with the Democratic-controlled Congress over financing the 1972 campaign. Eyeball to eyeball, the Democrats did more than blink. They turned away, humiliated.

It had shaped up as a classic political battle. The Democrats, still \$9.3 million in debt from 1968, came up with a plan to allow each taxpayer to check off \$1 of his taxes for a fund that would give each party's presidential candidate a maximum of just over \$20 million to spend for the presidency next year. The Senate passed the plan, along almost strictly party lines, and tacked it on to the tax-reduction bill that is the legislative keystone of the President's plan to revive the U.S. economy. Before the House-Senate conference on the tax bill began, House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills let it be known that the campaign check-off was fine with him. It looked as if the President would have to accept the financing amendment he did not want along with his tax bill—or veto both. He threatened repeatedly to do just that, putting his design for economic recovery in hazard so as to dony the Democrats their campaign money.

Mills tried to save face for the Democrats by leaving the check-off in—but making it effective only after 1972 and subject to a subsequent congressional appropriation. Though there were valid substantive arguments against the scheme, the hard fact was that the Democrats wanted campigin cash for 1972, or the substantive accumpaint cash for 1972 on the tax changes he wanted for Phase II and after feet THE ECORONI.

There were other grapplings last week in the continual struggle for advantage between Democratic Congress and Republican President. Among them:

▶ After delaying for nearly a year. Chairman Mills carme up with his own version of the revenue-sharing program that Nixon ones proposed and later was considered to the proposed and later was considered to the proposed and the prolater of the proposed and the proposed and has afteruly reached a record high. The Mills plan would pass along roughly the same amounts of money: under it, for five years state governments would get 31.6 billion annually from federal get 31.6 billion annually from federal lion. But Mills rejected the Administration's no-strings approach: he would restrict use of the money to high-priority programs, among them public health, transportation and environment. Why did Mills produce a revenue-sharing plan now? Partly, it seems, to please Democrats in state and local government and thus enhance his possible presidential candidacy next year, or at least his king-making clout in Miami.

After an elaborate round of wheelswithin-wheels politicking. Purdue University Dean Earl Butz, Nixon's nominee to replace Clifford Hardin as Secretary of Agriculture, won Senate confirmation, 51-44. At first it looked as though Butz might be heaten. Butz was vulnerable because he seemed more sympathetic to big agribusiness than to the smaller farmers. Still, enough Democrats went along to confirm him-including, oddly, such Midwestern liberals as Indiana's Birch Bayh and Michigan's Philip Hart. Why? Maybe the Democrats only wanted to make their point and then leave Nixon stuck in 1972 with an Agriculture Secretary unpopular with a farm constituency that could be crucial to the election. But the real rub with the farmers is low corn prices: the Agriculture Secretary has wide latitude to tinker with support prices, and the Republican plan is simply to have Butz raise the floor under corn. The day after he was confirmed. Butz announced that the Government would start buying corn this month in an effort to bring prices up.

➤ The Senate passed a bill to start up a far-reaching 25 billion-a-year federal program for children that would include day-care and medical services. It would be free to poor families: the cost to other families would depend upon income. The bill is one of the few important pieces of social legislation produced by the 92nd Congress. A House vote is planned this, week. The White House has felt open the possibility of a veto because of the eventual cost of the program, but the President risks the wrath of the mothers of the land.

Winter Resort, At week's end, looking pale from what he called "one of those 24-hour things" but surely pleased with himself, Nixon took off from Washington on short notice. LSJ-style. He arrived in Key Biscayne to work on the gloomy fiscal 1973 budget, which he will send to the Congress before he leaves for Peking in late February.

The first round of the President's pre-Peking summit meetings with Western leaders begins this week, when Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau comes to the White House. Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler announced that the President and Mrs. Nixon will spend Feb. 21-28 in China, visiting Peking, the capital: Shanghai, China's largest city; and Hangchow, the picturesque winter retreat of Chairman Mao Tsc-tung. Henry Kissinger, the President's foreign policy adviser, noted that there will doubtless be discussion of other nations between Nixon and the Chinese, but as for the war in Viet Nam, "we do not expect to settle it in Peking.

POLITICS

The Senior Voters

For age is opportunity no less Than youth itself, though in another dress

With all its ingenuity and affluence, the U.S. has somehow contrived to make a mockery of that assertion of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow on behalf of the elderly. Victims of a society that has prolonged life but shortened its usefulness, they sit playing chess, feeding birds or nodding in the sun in geriatric ghettos from San Diego to St. persburg. If less well off, they huddle in

threadbare apartments in central cities, eking out a meager existence on Social Security, during the sidewalks only when necessity overrides fear and infirmity.

For too long, Americans over 65 have carried their burdens in stoic silence; at last they are speaking out. Mindful of the fact that they constitute 10% of the U.S. population and an estimated 17% of all registered voters, the elderly are mobilizing their political power. This mobilization could become more effective than the much heralded new youth vote because oldsters regularly vote in large numbers and know their needs precisely. Their aim is government redress for inadequate health care, housing, employment and income. Some 6,000,000 have joined politically oriented groups like the National Council of Senior Citizens and the American Association of Retired Persons. which lobby for legislation to aid oldsters. Last week, as proof of their new clout, some 3,500 men and women delegates of all races from all 50 states assembled for the second White House Conference on Aging.

Conference on Aging.
Fivefold, The fivel as year of pre-Fivefold. The fivel as year of preparatory meetings in various commumies to plan an agenda for the aged.
In Washington, the delegates split into committees. It formulate recommendations on such problems as nutrition, on education and transportation. In testimony to the emerging strength of the scame to meet with the conference.

President Nixon appeared on the last day and told the deligates that he plans to increase the budget for the Administration on Aging "nearly fivefold." bringing the sum to \$100 million by 1973. He also promised that he would immediately begin to work on means of relief for elderly homeowners burdened by increasing property taxes. Del-



ELDERLY WOMAN FEEDING PIGEONS
Eking out a meager existence.

egates had earlier been disappointed when high-ranking Administration officials failed to deal with what old-age programs need most: an immediate, fresh infusion of federal money. They were pleased with Nixon's promises.

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With a presidential election year coming up, bath Republicans and Democrats are bidding for the votes of the elderly. And they do vote: of the 20 million Americans over 65, nearly 70% cast baltos: in the 1968 presidential election, compared with a 61% turnout by the electorate as a whole. Moreover, voters over 50 gave Nixon 47% of their votes in 1968, enough to make the difference between victory and defeat then and just possibly again in 1972.

To deny Nixon these votes, the Democrats are mapping a senior strategy of their own. It will hammer at the inflation that squeezes the fixed incomes of retired people. Nixon's threat to veto a Social Security increase, and the fact that the Administration asked for less money for old-age programs in 1972, than it did in 1970.

Tongible Proof. Wilbur Cohen, the former Secretary of Health. Education and Welfare, who will write the recommendations on aging for the Democratic National Convention platform, thinks that the Democrats should push



THREE OLDSTERS ON A ST. PETERSBURG BENCH Nodding in the sun in geriatric ghettos.

a bipartisan effort for property tax exemptions for the elderly who own homes assessed at less than \$15,000 and for at least a 25% increase in Social Security benefits. That uncomplicated legsistative program, coupled with some hard campaigning in states like California. Florida, Ohn, Michigan and New York —all of which have large populations of 0 deler voters—could mean a switch of 1,000,000 to the Democratic presidential candidate, Cohen contends.

While the Democrats and Republicans are fighting own their vote, organization, such as the N.C.S.C. and the A.A.R.P. of the property of the parties' commitment to the cause of the delere). John De Vito, a retired auto worker from Cleveland and a delevance of the delevel. John De Vito, a retired auto worker from Cleveland and a delevance of the delevel. The source criticol work of the delevel. The source for the vote fought two wars and paid more tase than amphody else. Our pressure size 20 million votes: If you don't carry our program, you don't get our votes."

The Brooke Scenario

At Muskie headquarters on election night, 1972, the candidate watches in stunned silence. Pennsylvania, a swing state, has already gone Republican, with surprising Nixon strength turning up in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Illinois and Ohio are slipping away from the Democrats, thanks to similar Nixon support in the cities.

Muskic remembers the day in Lus Augeos, more than a year before, when he candidly told a group of black leaders that he would not choose a Negro as his raming mate because, "in view of the climate in the country today, if a black man were on the ticket, we would hoth lose."

Subsequent polls confirmed his indusmen. But his analysis applied to Democrats. How could be have forevent that Richard Nixon would selse the chattee for one more bold surprise. Brooks, the Senate's only black mean the property of the property of the 1922 GOD, telester Marske shakes his high state of the property of the protained of the property of the protained of the property of the protained of the protained

The fantasy is perhaps farfetched. Eld Brooke is not in the first rank of prespects to replace Spiro Agnew il Nison decides nest summer that the present Vice President is more of a political liability than an asset. The men most often named now-are Treasury Secretary John Connally and New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. But the possibility of Brooke Faciantees political leaders.

By the Ears, First, there is the Nixonian instinct for the unexpected. Says Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott: "Nothing would please the President more than to take the country by the ears with something like this." Nixon respects Brooke; as President-elect, he offered him a choice of three Cahinelevel jobs: Secretary of Health, Education and Wolfare, Secretary of Healts of the Christopher of the Christopher of the United Stations delegation. Since then, Brooke has opposed the Admisistration on major issues—the SST, the AIMA, the Haynsworth and Carswell Shaistration on the Christopher of the AIMA, the Haynsworth and Carswell Shaton of the Christopher of the Christopher of the Christopher of the Christopher out of the Christopher of

Nixon may sense that, with his centradictions. Brooke might make a fetching candidate. His Senate voting record rates an 88% approval from the liberal Americans for Democratic Action—higher even than Ted Kennedy's—yet he projects the image of a moderate. Cool, reflective, middle-class, he has been accused of heing a NASP

-the Negro equivalent of the WASP.

His successful appeal to the voters of Massachusstrish has far transcended racial politics; some Bay State Democrats call him "the best politicain in the state;" without excepting Kennedy, Though Massachusstrish has only a 3% black population. Brooke wom his Senate seat in 1996 by Senate seat in 1

Long Shot. In 1968 Humphrey won 85% of the black vote, with 12% going to Nixon and 3% to Wallace. With so many black votes concentrated in large northern states and in critical states in the South, it the Republican ticket next year could pull even a fraction more of the black votes away from the Democrats, it might mean the difference between winning and losing. Some white liberals as well might vote for Nixon because of Brooke.

"A sizable number of minority voters, not just blacks, would come over," Brooke observes. "I think it would make a difference in California, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania. A black on the ticket would obviously do much more for the Republicans than for the Denocrats. I think the President would gain more than he would lose."

Most Democrats doubt that Nixon will try to elect the nation's first black Vice President. But the prospect makes them uneasy. Says Frank Mankiewicz, a George McGovern campaign strategist: "Given just reasonable forcign policy success-and economic improvement, I would say that ticket would end

the campaign. It would be a shoo-in." Nixon, who is sensitive about offending his rightward constituency, would undoubtedly lose some Southern white support, but those votes would probably go to George Wallace, not to the Democrats. The President might also suffer in the North, among white working-class families unhappy about busing and housing integration. At the same time a Nixon-Brooke choice would permit many voters opposed to integration to salve their consciences, voting for Nixon while simultaneously proving that they are not bigoted. Says Delano Lewis, a former Brooke aide: "It would be a stroke of Republican genius."

Brooke himself regards the prospect as "a very long shot for "72—remote." For one thing, Brooke might find it difficult to accept the nomination without some assurance that Nixon meant to pursue more liberal domestic policies. He is now making plans to get re-elected



BROOKE AT 1970 STATE CONVENTION Fascinating possibility.

to the Senate next year. But as Hugh Scott sees it: "It it is not Agnew. Conmally has the best chance. Absent Connally. Brooke would have a medium shot at it. A President who goes to Peking and to Moseow can go to Brooke."

ARMED FORCES A New Top Leatherneck

Alone among the armed services in an era of increasing permissiveness, the Marine Corps clings to its traditional hard-nosed tradition of unremitting spitand-polish discipline. In exercising the Executive's quadrennial responsibility of selecting a new corps Commandant, President Nixon last week signaled his approval of that approach. To succeed outgoing General Leonard Chapman Jr. he chose Lieut. General Robert Everton Cushman Jr., the senior threestar general in the Marines, as the 25th commandant in the 196-year history of the corps

A 36-year veteran, Cushman at 56 has the physical presence of a Leatherneck on a recruiting poster-barrelchested, hair closely cropped, posture ramrod-straight. His distinguished fighting record reaches from Pearl Harbor to Viet Nam. In a time of cerebral officers, he views the world through the eves of a rough Marine combat officer.

Tenth in his class at Annapolis, Cushman fought heroically in the Pacific theater, winning medals at Bougainville. Guam and Iwo Jima. In Viet Nam he was an able successor to General Lewis Walt as commanding general, 3rd Marine Amphibious Force. For the past



A recruiting poster Marine. 23 years he has served as deputy di-

rector of the CIA, missing much of the ferment and debate that has shaken the

The Tank. For all of Cushman's rugged virtues, there were many in the Marines and in the Pentagon-including, some think, Chief of Naval Operations Elmo Zumwalt Jr. and Army Chief of Staff William Westmoreland-who would have preferred someone else in the top Marine slot. The popular choice in the Pentagon for the job was Marine Chief of Staff Lieut, General John R. Chaisson, 55. Something a Renaissance officer in the mold of Zumwalt, Harvard-educated Chaisson is a brilliant speaker and a tough-minded intellectual whose interests range far beyond the boundaries of military thought.

Amid the cutbacks in military spending as the war winds down and the intense intraservice rivalry for weapons

and manpower, the Marines need an able spokesman in "the Tank." That is where the thrice-weekly meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are held to decide what operational requests will be presented to the President. Though the Marine commandant has a lesser influence in "the Tank." reflecting the size of the corps, Chaisson's supporters both in and out of the corps felt that he was the best man for that difficult role in a difficult time. Had Chaisson sat in the same Joint Chiefs of Staff group with Zumwalt, the quality of military debate might well have been raised to its highest level in that body's 24-year history.

A Great Guy, But the President, for his own reasons, passed over Chaisson and Assistant Corps Commandant General Raymond Davis, 56, the only other plausible candidate, for Cushman, The choice was partly personal. From 1957 to 1960. Cushman served as Assistant for National Security Affairs to then Vice President Nixon, When Nixon assumed the presidency eight years later, he appointed Cushman to the CIA, where his chief responsibility was to represent the agency on the United States Intelligence Board, which is the hub of the U.S. intelligence-gathering network.

The father of two grown children. Cushman enjoys an occasional game of chess or working in the basement shop of his McLean, Va., home. He keeps fit with a daily routine of jogging, and despite his no-nonsense approach to work, says a close friend. "Boh's a great guy to be with at a party. He's quick and sharp and a good joke teller." How will he handle his new assignment? Says Cushman: "I look forward with enthusiasm to taking over the task of maintaining our high professional standards."

CRIME The Environmentalist

In the bucolic hills near Santa Cruz. Calif., a year ago this fall, five bodies were found in the swimming pool of a wealthy eye specialist, Dr. Victor Ohta. Murdered in what seemed a sinister replay of the Manson killings were Ohta. his wife, two of their four children and his secretary. A few days later, the police arrested a long-haired former auto mechanic named John L. Frazier, who had been living in a cabin near the Ohta house.

Early last week a jury in the Bay Area's Redwood City found Frazier guilty of murder. But Frazier's court-appointed attorney had raised the question of the defendant's sanity, and in accordance with California law, the jury returned later in the week to hear testimony on that issue; if Frazier is judged sane, a third phase of the trial will be held to determine the penalty.

Frazier appeared for the hearing with the left side of his head completely shaved, the right side still bearing his beard and long hair. The first suspicion was that Frazier was trying to prove that he was crazy. Not so, said Dr.

David Marlowe, a University of California psychologist who has interviewed the defendant for a total of 75 hours over the past year, and who testified with Frazier's consent. Marlowe claimed that Frazier really wants to die in the gas chamber; in an exercise in double reverse psychology, he hoped that the court would assume he was deliberately trying to appear unbalanced, would see through the act and refuse to put him

in a mental institution. Nothing to Fear. More significant. Marlowe's testimony suggested a bizarre version of how and why Frazier committed the murders. Marlowe says Frazier told him that he broke into the Ohta house and was "incredibly upset" to find what he thought was an animal-skin bedspread there (actually, it was a fake fur). Frazier was also highly infuriated that the ostentation of the Ohtas' \$250,000 hilltop house was despoiling nature. "It blew my mind," he told Marlowe,



FRAZIER AT SANITY HEARING Double reverse psychology?

Frazier waited for the householders to arrive. First came Mrs. Ohta, whom he captured at gunpoint and tied with scarves. Frazier first assured her that he would not rape her, then berated her for ruining the environment in order to maintain her materialistic lifestyle. Soon the doctor's secretary arrived with one of the Ohta children. They were taken prisoner. Then Ohta appeared with his other son, and they too were quickly captured

According to Marlowe's testimony, Frazier remonstrated with Ohta, accusing him of callous materialism. He suggested that the two of them burn down the house and thus restore the land to its natural state. Panicky, Ohta misunderstood and offered Frazier anything if he would leave the family in peace. That only enraged Frazier further: Ohta was offering the very material things he despised. Frazier pushed Ohta into the pool. When the doctor tried to get

out. Frazier shot him. Then Frazier asked Mrs. Ohta if she believed in God. She said yes, whereupon Frazier replied, "Then you have nothing to be afraid of," shot her and threw her into the pool. He asked the same question of the secretary, got the same answer. shot her and put her into the pool. He performed no such ritual with the children but killed them straightaway.

Such is the story that Marlowe has pieced together from three different accounts of the event that Frazier has given him. The hearings will continue this week. Eventually, says Marlowe, Frazier hopes to be executed "rather than having any fascist pigs working on my head.

CHICAGO

The Race-Track Scandal

Political scandal is not new to Illinois, nor is it the exclusive property of one political party. In 1956 a top Renublican official. Orville Hodge, was convicted of looting the state treasury of \$1,450,000; last year it was discovered that the late secretary of state. Paul Powell, a Democrat, had stashed away \$800,-000 in shoeboxes. Less than a year before the 1972 election, another scandal has surfaced that could severely damage the Democratic machine of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley.

For more than two months, draft indictments naming U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Otto Kerner and several of his former top aides have been waiting approval by U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell for submission to a grand jury. Until recently, Kerner had an impeccable reputation. He was Democratic Governor of Illinois from 1961 to 1968 and won national prominence as chairman of a presidential commission investigating urban rioting. Now, if Mitchell decides to prosecute him and a grand jury concurs. Kerner could be indicted for bribery, extortion and income tax fraud. The charges stem from sizable profits he reaped from race-track stocks while he was Governor.

Letter of Intent, In 1968 a routine audit of Kerner's tax return revealed that he had listed income from the sale of stock in a firm he called the "Chicago Company." Further investigation showed the firm was in fact Chicago Thoroughbred Enterprises, Inc. (C.T.E.), whose principal shareholder at the time was Mrs. Mariorie Everett, once known as the "queen of horse racing" in Illinois. C.T.E. owned Washington Park and Arlington Park, two race tracks near Chicago. Their suspicions aroused, Internal Revenue men checked the return of Theodore Isaacs, a Kerner crony and Illinois revenue director, who also had listed income from sale of Chicago Company stock.

After weeks of work, IRS agents put together pieces of the stock deal. In 1966, when Kerner and Isaacs were in office in Springfield, they were allowed to buy 50 shares of C.T.E. stock. Each put up \$25,000. At that time the 50 shares were worth a total of \$300,000, but they paid only about what the stock had been worth in 1962. In an effort to disguise the bargain, Mrs. Everett signed a "letter of intent" to sell the stock that carried a fake date of 1962.

Six months later, Kerner and Isaacs traded their C.T.E. holdings for 5,000 shares each in the Balmoral Jockey Club, another racing venture of Mrs. Everett's. In 1967 they sold the Balmoral stock for \$30 a share, collecting a profit of \$125,000 each on their original \$25,000 investment. Government investigators also learned that Kerner and Isaacs turned a profit of \$22,400 apiece within a ten-month period on stock in other Everett interests

Racing Dates. When Mrs. Everett was called in earlier this year by Government probers and asked to explain her dealings with politicians, she promptly blew the whistle on Kerner and Isaacs. Kerner apbeen trafficking in race-track stocks. Among them were two former law partners of the mayor, one a federal judge. the other an Illinois circuit-court judge: a Democratic congressman and leader of the Illinois Democratic house contingent; and a high-ranking Democratic county official. This disclosure prompted Daley himself to deny owning any racetrack stock. "I never have and I never will," he said.

Both Lose. The prospect of prosecuting high-level Democrats in a state that President Nixon lost in 1960 and carried only narrowly in 1968 must seem tempting to the Administration. But Attorney General Mitchell's office so far has proceeded with so much caution that exasperated Internal Revenue investigators have leaked details of the stock deals to Chicago newspapers, notably the Tribune, in order to bring pres-

sure on the Justice Department to act. While Justice Department officials ad-





peared twice before a federal grand jury in Chicago to insist that when he was Governor he had not intervened in the allocation of racing dates, which might have benefited Mrs. Everett. Other state officials, though, reported that Kerner had conferred with them about racing seasons. However it came about, during the tenure of the Kerner administration Mrs. Everett was able to get additional racing dates and turn Washington Park into a track for harness racing, markedly increasing her income.

The investigation was not limited to the Kerner transactions. Tax investigators uncovered a seemingly endless string of politicians, both Republicans and Democrats, who held stock in one horse-racing association or another during the 1960s. Most embarrassing to the Daley administration, besides the allegations concerning Kerner, were revelations about other pals and close political associates of the mayor who had

MARJORIE EVERETT

mit that there has been unusually slow progress, they say approval of the proposed indictments has been held up because the department moves very cautiously in prosecuting a sitting federal appellate judge. Another reason for caution may well be that both Republicans and Democrats stand to lose.

In the meantime, Illinois politicians have been making at least perfunctory efforts to clean up their own house. Ethics legislation that would require public disclosure of income by officeholders, which failed to pass in the last General Assembly session, is expected to be reintroduced next month. And there is fresh pressure on racing associations to abide strictly by a regulation requiring them to list all stockholders, including their nominees. None of this would have pleased Paul ("Shoebox") Powell, who used to tell colleagues: "There's only one thing worse than a defeated politician, and that's a broke politician.

Working Through College in the Nude

Working one's way through college is an honored part of the American dream. But generations and mores change, Most students in need may still wait tables in the studen union or type theses on 'The Eight-Octave Range in Yma Sunace's Work.' but not all, not all. Consider this report from Type Correspondent David DeVouvin Derroit:

THE pink nude silhouette pulsates through the translucent blue picture

window, beckoning the camera voveur into the Blue Orchid photographic studio. Like dozens of others that have burgeoned in cities across the land. it panders to the new permissiveness. Rent a model-in-theraw, only \$15 for 30 minutes of poses of your choice, camera provided, film and processing slightly extra. But the Blue Orchid is a little different. In the orange-carpeted room where models await customers. the bookcase is filled with such unlikely tomes as Integrated Principles of Zoology and Quantitative Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Reason: of the roster of male and female models depicted in the Blue Orchid's well-thumbed selection album, 70 men and 140 women are students at nearby Wayne State University, working their way through college in the nude.

Business is good, admits Owner Don Morgan, 26, himself a graduate of Wayne State -good enough to keep the Blue Orchid open 18 hours a day, seven days a week. "We draw a higher class of voyeur than the X-rated movie house," he says proudly, pointing out that his clientele includes five multimillionaires, one steel-company president, one automobilecompany vice president, one prominent policeman and several professors. His female staff is equal in quality, he feels: one is a law student, one a medical student, one the daughter of a faculty member, and among the non-students he employs are 15 schoolteachers: 25% of the women are married. Says Morgan: "As a rule the men who come here are shy, timid and extremely polite. Some of them never even bother to take pictures. They just like to dis-

cuss their problems with an intelligent nude woman."

Why do the students do it? "The greatest thing about this job," explains a 21year-old coed, "is that I can work when I want. Actually, it's not work at all.

Most of the men are real nervous, but I open them up and usually they just want to talk." Neither she nor her parents see anything especially wrong with her employ. "My folks know I work here, but they don't mind," she says. "I'm just being nice to lenely old men."

In general the girls work the Blue Orchid simply because it means easy money. They get to keep one-third of the fee (and tips): an attractive girl can earn as much as \$100 a day, and \$30

WAYNE STATE COED POSING AT THE BLUE ORCHID But few end up in private albums.

is average. Also, the job is as impersonal as multiy can be. The models do not use their names: they merely have numbers that clients can request. Business as strictly legitimate—hands off, to work at the Orchid, but if they are caught soliciting they are asked to feave. A few girls think the whole idea is rather kinky, a No. 33, who has since

rather kinky. As No. 32, who has since quit in disgust, admits. "Working here did amazing things to my ego. I don't have that good a body, but men kept complimenting me. I had visions of being Raquel Welch. I had regular customers that I had to arrange classes, around. I always came over here after lunch and work to eath the business lunch and rash-hour commuter trade." Says Nn. 144, as she waits for her father to take her home for dinner: "It is kind of exciting to know that a strange man at any hour of the day could be looking at your picture."

In fact, not many girls end up in private albums, Says Morgan: "Most guys

take the pictures or film out the door and diffet them in the street." Some of the model are equally furfive. As one girl recalls: "There was a beautiful, rich, shutharha teen-ager than the came down one might but show the picture of the picture

The Detroit police take a dim view of the operation, but there is nothing illegal about it. "A lot of things we used to believe to be obscene are now considered art," says Inspector William Hart, chief of the vice squad, "We just try to stay on top of the situation and keep such places out of the residential areas." School officials are even less happy about the way some of their students are picking up money. As one ad-ministrator puts it: "It may take more time away from their studies, but we'd rather see our girls in a steno pool fully clothed than standing naked in front of a couple of high intensity lamps."

Says Hap Harbison, director of placement at Wayne State:
"Classical mulity is okay, but I won't advertise a job opening at one of those places, Maybe Pm old-fashioned, but I'm not going to let my office become a clearinghouse for that kind of job." The models hardly need Harbison's assistance. "I saw

the ad in the campus paper," says one. "When I found out that the Orchid paid four times as much as the school ard epartment, I decided to work here. My husband came-with me the first day, just to make sure coverything was on the level," Adds No. 35: "I was benef with what I was doing so I came here out of curioty." I dight receiving some of the request. The receiving some of the request. The receiving some of the request. The receiving some of the request.

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Our story says if you can prevent accidents, you not only save anguish for your employees and their families, but, at the same time, you can control your premium costs. Before you know it, you're people—and money—ahead.

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CONNALLY PRESIDING AT GROUP OF TEN MEETING IN POME

THE ECONOMY

The Forthcoming Devaluation of the Dollar

THE world money crisis has often It will not affect the domestic pur--a game in which Richard Nixon is coolly expert. According to one theory, he and Treasury Secretary John Connally have been waiting for other nations to play their cards before showing the U.S.'s hand. Under pressure at home and from abroad, they decided last week that the psychological moment had finally arrived. As a result, serious bargaining began over a sweeping new set of values for the dollar and other currencies

The dealing took place in a meeting

of the Group of Ten rich industrial nations, held at Rome's Palazzo Corsini, principally in a conference room decorated with Renaissance paintings of voluptuous nudes. At midweek the Finance Ministers and central bankers of the Ten shooed their aides out of the room and began talking numbers-just how many pounds, francs, marks, yen and lire a dollar should be able to buy They did not fully agree, and they did not even begin to settle some basic controversies over tariff, farm, investment and defense policies (see hox next page). But then progress on the money front vastly increased the chance that the currency crisis will end with a realistic rejiggering of exchange rates rather than a devastating trade war.

Saving the Unmentionable, The breakthrough came when the U.S. at last brought itself to offer two indispensable concessions. First, American officials pledged explicitly to drop the 10% import surcharge as part of a money bargain. Then Connally began talking about the previously unmentionable: outright devaluation of the once almighty dollar. For their part, moneymen from Europe and Japan started discussing just how much they would let their currencies rise against the dollar. Dollar devaluation seems inevitable.

icans will pay more for Volkswagens, Sony TVs. Givenchy dresses, Swiss watches and all other imports because the prices set for those goods in marks. ven and French and Swiss francs will be higher in terms of dollars Similarly the American travelers' dollars will buy less abroad, so the cost of tourism will rise. On the other hand, the foreignmoney prices of American coal, computers, jet planes and other exports will drop. Eventually, the U.S. hopes, its exports will rise enough, and imports will be held back enough, to bring the nation's foreign payments into balance.

The dollar dilemma has been the world's primary economic problem since President Nixon on Aug. 15 declared that the U.S. would no longer redeem foreign-held dollars with gold. In the trenetic currency trading that followed. the mark has floated up 12.2% in value against the dollar from its last official rate, the yen 11.6%, the British pound 4.1%. The U.S. seeks to push some foreign-currency values up even more, and make the new rates official: it originally aimed for foreign revaluations averaging 12% to 15%. The Europeans and Japanese have demanded that the U.S. formally devalue the dollar as part of any deal. Although there is little difference between the end results of foreign revaluations and dollar devaluation (TIME, Oct. 4), devaluation would constitute a symbolic humbling of the U.S. currency that Washington has long and fiercely resisted.

The Devaluation Rally. That resistance began to erode before the Rome meeting. Foreign Policy Adviser Henry Kissinger warned Nixon that the pro-tracted financial impasse would hurt U.S. political relations with important allies, Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns returned from a Wall Street vis-

it last month with word that U.S. financial leaders were deeply worried that a prolonged monetary uncertainty would damage world business and that they ardently desired a quick settlement. The stock market underscored that point last week by staging an explosive "dollar-devaluation rally." The Dow Jones industrial average rose 43 points, to a Friday close of 860.

In Congress the once overpowering opposition to devaluation has all but vanished. Republican Senator Jacob Javits and Democratic Representative Henry Reuss have introduced a bill empowering Nixon to devalue the dollar as much as 10% by raising the official price of gold. Says Reuss: "If the President asked us for it tomorrow, we would pass it by the middle of next week. We would need only one day of hearings."

Stunned Silence, These shifts in opinion set the stage for a moment of supreme irony in Rome: the U.S. wound up suggesting a bigger dollar devaluation than many Europeans had asked for or even wanted. Although he was retreating from positions that he had previously stated with what Europeans considered offensive arrogance, Connally retained the air of a man in charge. Sitting at the head of the table as chairman of the meeting, he told his foreign col-leagues that he had full power to negotiate currency values, and asked if they did too. Some did not: French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had to telephone President Georges Pompidou in Paris at least twice to confer about the changing situation. Connally lowered the U.S. ante right

at the start. The American delegation opened by asking for an average 11% revaluation of foreign currencies against the dollar, and offering to drop the import surcharge in return. By some calculations, that would produce a \$9 billion swing from deficit toward surplus in the U.S. trade balance, rather than the \$13 billion switch that Connaily had once labeled a non-negotiable demand. An official U.S. paper also stated in "presumption that there would be obligive inaugues of financial diplomacy, that statement meant the opposite of what is sounded like. The paper's statement that the U.S. merely presumed there would be not devaluation—not that it would insist there is none—not as it would insist there is none—way a result of talk devaluation.

Connaily went on to become far more explicit. At one closed session, he drawled: "O.K., what would you say if the went down by 1052." For long minutes, the Europeans and Japaness sat of that size would push up the dollar price of several currencies much more than their governments had contemplated. The Europeans feared that would bring in a flood of imposits from the bring in a flood of imposits from the trees. The U.S. has no chance of getting a 10% devaluation generally ac-

continued on page 20



Europe's Answer to Connally

The realignment of currencies will solve only part of a larger problem: the future of trade, investment, and defense relationships between the U.S. and Europe, Beginning this month, President Nixon will discuss these issues with other Western leaders, and their bargaining positions will be determined by both fact and sentiment in Europe. TIME European Economic Correspondent Roger Beardwood has sampled the feelings of European finance ministers. central bankers, businessmen, and Common Market commissioners. His report on the issues and arguments, as the Europeans see them:

FADE. The U.S. accuses the Common Market of discriminating against imports, thus aggravating America's balance of payments deficit. Not so, reply the Common Market's leaders. According to the Common Market's leaders. According to the Coneral Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, tariffs of the Market of the Common Market's leaders. According to the Common Market of the Common Market has bought more from the U.S. than it has solid there. Last year, is defined in trade with the U.S. was

JAPAN. Washington spokesmen buttress their complaints about Common Market protectionism by emphasizing Japan's failure to build a sizable European export market. The U.S. is trying to persuade the Europeans to buy more Japanese goods, figuring that the Japanese would then ease their selling pressure in the U.S. Last year the U.S. took 30.7% of Japan's exports, while the Common Market countries took only 6.7%. Japan sold fewer than 35,000 cars in the Common Market Six last year, only 400 in West Germany. In electronics and textiles, too, the Japanese meet stiff resistance. According to the Six. Japan's problems in Europe are no proof of protectionism. Rather, they are a result of the distance between Japan and Europe, and of European manufacturers' producing efficiently the goods that local consumers want, delivering them faster than the Japanese can, and providing better service.

AGRICULTURE. The U.S. has charged that the Six discriminate against farm imports. They do. But despite discrimination, through tariffs and quotas, the Common Market is America's best customer for farm products. Between 1958 and 1970 the value of U.S. agricultural exports to the Six more than doubled to \$1.9 billion. By contrast, the Six sent only \$437 million worth of such exports to the U.S. last year, Is the U.S. or Europe in the right? Each is protectionist because each has a huge farm problem-a problem of productivity that rises faster than demand, and of consequent rural depopulation, Only 4.5%

of the U.S. labor force is in agriculture. a figure that reflects massive ingration to the critics. But 13% of the Six's workers are on farms, and the Common Market is determined to keep farm prices high to avoid repeating America's migratory tragedy. Besides, Europe's farmers are politically powerful.

nowerful INVESTMENT. American government and husiness leaders argue forcefully that continued U.S. investment overseas creates goods and jobs as well as profits, and thus is mutually beneficial. The Nixon Administration opposes further restrictions on capital exports. While most thoughtful Europeans agree that U.S. investment has fostered their continent's economic development, many argue that it has gone too far. American companies dominate European markets for computers, some telecommunications equipment and many pharmaceutical products. America's dominance or powerful influence convinces some European governments, especially France, that the current \$11.7 billion total of U.S. direct investment in the Common Market countries is large enough. Temporarily at least, they would like the U.S. to discourage further capital exports, which are a hasic cause of America's payments deficit. Europeans also argue that the U.S. should help to redress its capital balance by encouraging European investment in the U.S. instead of repelling it. The Common Market Commission argues that a complex of laws and regulations effectively excludes foreigners from buying controlling interests in a wide range of U.S. industries, including airlines, insurance, brewing and distilling.

DEFENSE. Viewed from Washington, U.S. military spending in Europe-\$3.2 billion this fiscal year-is a burden to be shared more equitably by the host countries. The Europeans reply that NATO defends not only their continent but also the U.S. Even so, most Europeans fear a reduction in the U.S. military presence, though the fear is receding because of rapprochement between the West and the Soviet Union. Black-white riots at military bases and reports of declining morale have also reduced European faith in the U.S. defense shield. There will be bitter resistance to paying more for it.

Currency realignments, trade, Japan, agriculture, investment and defense—those will be big issues in the months head. The U.S. is determined to allocate its resources more carefulls in locate its resources more carefulls in locate its resources more carefulls in low world trade, and to renounce the role of global gendarme. The question is whether European leaders will be willing to pick up more burdens shed with the property of the property o

cepted, but the offer was an effective bargaining tactic that put the Europeans and Japanese on the defensive. They concluded that they would have to refigure how large a U.S. devaluation they could swallow, and what changes they would make in their own currencies.

Evan Unhappiness. The Europeans have been divided, Germany is willing to see the price of the mark rise 126* from its last official level relative to the dollar, but if has two other goals. One is for force the Japanese yen up by a higher percentage in order to reduce the price advantage that Japanese goods hold over Comman methandism in extra the price advantage that Japanese goods hold over Comman price and the price advantage of the price and the price and

trade within Europe.

The French are in an embarrassing position. They have loudly insisted on dollar devaluation for two reasons: an increase in the gold price would raise the value of France's \$3.5 billion official gold stock, and would please the nation's legion of gold hoarders, who possess many votes. The French, however, do not want too big a U.S. devaluation; they indicate that 7% to 8% is the most they could take. A U.S. devaluation means an equivalent rise in the value of the franc, and the French want to limit that rise. They are reaping trade gains now by maintaining a relatively cheap currency. Besides, the more the dollar is devalued, the less the German mark will have to be revalued upward. And the French want to see the mark go up officially so that they will hold a trading edge over Germany

Resolving such differences will take some time and a willingness on all sides to make possibly painful compromises. Said one U.S. delegate at Rome: "You have to spread the unhappiness evenly." The specifics of a historic currency realignment remain to be hammered out in another Group of Ten conference in Washington at the end of next week, and probably also in a long series of talks between heads of government. Over the next five weeks. Nixon will be meeting separately with Canada's Trudeau, France's Pompidou, Britain's Heath, Germany's Brandt and Japan's Sato. Last week Pompidou and Brandt met in Paris to work out plans for discussing issues with the President "in a coordinated manner.

Ai minimum, however, last weeks, Mome meeting sketched the rough outlines of a final settlement it will sarely known to be a final settlement in the structure summarized by Wilhelm Hankel, an exceptionally shagay expert at the Gersummarized by Wilhelm Hankel, an exceptionally shagay expert at the Gerhen black hair grow over his ears and vowed not to cut it until an official value is fixed for the flousing beatward Mark. "The scenario is shown," says to laby their colors into for the action to laby their colors into for the action.

PHASE II

Progress on Several Fronts Thanks to laws that are already on

the books, and because of the sheer power of his office, President Nixon has had virtually a free hand in settings strategy to review the economy and retard inflation. But key sections of the plan, notably some stimulative tax cuts, still need the consent of Congress. Lust week Nixon's legislative proposals moved measurably closer to reality. After three months of highly partisan debate, they still bore a remarkable resemblance to Nixon's original package.

A \$15.8 billion tax-reduction bill passed a House-Senate conference vote, and will probably be on Nixon's desk



Increasingly urgent task.

by the end of this week. By whitting down same of the larger tax breaks allowed by the Senate, the conference members kept the total loss in federal revenue to almost exactly the level requested by Nixon, though the bill is now weighted more in favor of individual taxpayers, than the President wanted. It remains to be seen whether the as measure contains enough horse-free three three transmissions and the secondary of the contains of the president wanted. It remains to be seen whether the as measure contains enough horse-free contains of the seen whether the gas measure contains on the president wanted. The secondary has been always the secondary for t

The tax bill's main provisions:

▶ An increase in the personal income tax exemption from 8630 to 8675 this year, and to 8750 in 1972. The taxes of a childless couple earning \$15,000 would be cut by \$12 this year and another \$22 next year; for a couple with two children in the same income bracket, the reductions would be \$22 and an additional \$444.

▶ A repeal of the 7% excise tax on new cars, retroactive to Aug. 15. All automakers except American Motors, which decided on its own to stop charging the tax, will be required to make refunds averaging \$2,00 per car.

An investment tax credit that will allow businessmen to deduct 7% of the cost of all new plants and domestically produced equipment for which they contracted after last April 1.

▶ A plan that will allow corporations to set up domestically located international sales corporations (DISCs), which could defer taxes indefinitely on half of their earnings from export sales, provided that the funds are used in ways that will expand overseas sales still further.

Meanwhile, a bill extending Nixon's wage-price authority through April 30, 1973, was passed by both the full Senate and the House Banking Committee. It probably will go before the full House next week, and should be ready for Nixon's signature before Christmas, Very importantly, both Senate and House versions provide for retroactive payment of most wage increases that came due during the freeze. Nixon reluctantly agreed to payment of as much as half a billion dollars in back wages and benefits, which union leaders regard as part of an unbreakable contract, in order to erase labor's last reasonable excuse for balking at Phase II controls.

Price of Weakness. The three-weekold coal industry settlement continued to dominate Phase II wage-price rulings. In a brave move, the Price Commission, headed by tough-minded C. Jackson Grayson, voted to allow coal company operators to pass on to consumers only three-fifths of the inexcusably inflationary 15% wage-and-benefit raise that the Pay Board had approved for coal miners. But three days later, without explanation and with very little note, it reconsidered its own decision and asked coal companies to resubmit their proposals with "more data." Commission staff members hinted that the final ruling will allow companies to raise their prices "about a hair" more than the first decision. Any further increase would severely dampen the muchneeded message contained in the commission's initial vote-that large employers may well have to pay out of their own pocket for weakness at the bargaining table. By its earlier decision, the commission also tossed a well-earned rebuke at the business representatives on the Pay Board, who had joined with labor members in approving the coal wage contract.

Thus chastised, husiness members of the Pay Board apparently became more determined to be effective. They hauled up for review ascend high settlement: 11 hetween Cheago's Carey Grain Corp. and a Longshoremen's local, providing for increases in wages and benefits of about 40%. The Board was tipped off to the contract by Carey's competitors, concept the same terms.



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India and Pakistan: Over the Edge

DARKNESS bad just fallen in New Delhi when the airenial views begin wailing, in the hig conference room at the Indian government's press information bureau, newsmen had gathered for a routine to o'clock briefing on the military situation in East Pakistan-Studdenly the lights went out: "souddenly the lights went out: "and everynee presumed at was yet another text, though some had been another text, and the second that they couldn't see to write anything." "Gentlemen," said the briefing officer, "Gentlemen," said the briefing officer, "Gentlemen," said the briefing officer,

"Gentlemen." said the briefing officer.

'I have to tell you that this is not a practice blackout. It is the real thing. We have just had a flash that the Pakistan air force has attacked our airileids at Amriisar. Pathankot and Srinagar. This is a blatam tatack on India."

Embroiled Agoin. Who attacked whom was still open to question at week's end, and probably will be for some time. Nor was it clear whether any formal declaration of war had been issued. But the fact was that for the fourth time since the two nations became independent from Britain in 1947.

Pakistan and India were once again embroiled in a major conflict. On previous occasions, the fighting was confined mostly to the disputed region of Kashmir on India's western border with Pakistan. This time, however, there was even heavier fighting in Pakistan's castern wing. separated from West Pakistan by 1,000 miles of Indian territory. The war even reached to the Bay of Bengal, where naval skirmishes occurred, and to the outskirts of major cities in both countries as planes bombed and strafed airfields. Having teetered on the edge of all-out war for many weeks. India and Pakistan had finally plunged over, and the rest of the world was powerless to do anything

Great Peril. As usual, the two sides ofsubstantially differing accounts -and both barred newsmen from the battlefronts. According to Indian sources, the Pakistani attack came at 5:47 p.m., just as dusk was falling. The sites seemed selected for their symbolic value as much as their strategic importance: Agra, site of the Taj Mahal; Srinagar, the beautiful capital of Kashmir: Amritsar, holy city of the Sikhs, India's bearded warriors. Forty-five minutes atter the air attack. Pakistani troops shelled India's western frontier and were reported to have crossed the border at Punch in the state of Jammu.

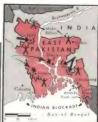
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who had just finished addressing a mass ral-



ly in Calcutta when she received the news, immediately hoardet her Tupoles twin-jet for the two-hour flight to New Delhi. At Delhis airport, where her two some and a small cluster of mintropy of the control of the control with the control of the control of the without lights to her office in Parliament House. Shortly atter midnight the Prime Minister, speaking first in English and then Hindia addressed the native

"I speak to you at a moment of great perit to our country and our people," she began. "Some hours ago, some after 5:30 p.m., on the third of December, Pakistan suddenly launched a full-scale war against its." She announced that the Pakistan air force had struck eight Indian airficiles, and that ground forces were shelling Indian defense positions in several sectors along these positions in several sectors along the seat of the seat of

No Restraints. According to the very different Pakistan version, regular Indian army troops on the western



TIME, DECEMBER 13, 1971

frontier had moved earlier in the afternoon toward seven posts manned by Pakistani rangers. On being challenged. the Indians opened up with small arms. and the Pakistani rangers began firing countries follow a gentlemanly procedure for handling firing across the frontier; they meet and talk it over. "In this case," reported a Pakistani officer, "when our rangers approached their opposite numbers, they were surprised to find regular troops and they were fired upon. The Indians mounted attacks with artillery support two hours later, he claimed, and Indian jet planes provided support. Pakistan planes then fanned out to strike at India's airfields, one of them 300 miles deep inside India.

Radio Pakistan made no mention of the Indian border attack until India announced that Pakistan's planes had struck, but it wasted no time in acknowledging its bombing missions. "We are at liberty now to cross the border as deep as we can." a Pakistani army officer said. A Foreign Ministry representative added that Pakistani troops were "released from any restriction."

Fabrication. Earlier in the week, newmen, including Tayis's Louis Kraar, reported Pakistani military inswement si Sialkot, about eight miles Trownenten at Sialkot, about eight miles Trownenten and a sialkot, about eight miles Trownenten and the Taylor and the Sialkot, and the Sialkot, and the Sialkot, and the Sialkot, and civilian buspitals were and a Sialkot, and civilian buspitals were and side mily belowed planner and y lies side entity below.

In New Delhi, Indian spokesmen vigroussly denied the story that Indian troops had launched an attack in the west as a fabrication to justify the air strike. "No sensible general staff attacks first on the ground," suid Detense Secretary K.B. Lall. Some six businbeet in Iroze, bombing eight West Pakistani arfields including one at Karachi. Some time after midnight, Pakistani Reckless Perfidy. The next morning. Prime Minister Gandhi went before the Indian Parliament. "This morning the government of Pakistan has declared a war upon us, a war we did not seek and did our utmost to prevent," she said. "The avoidable has happened. West Pakistan has struck with reckless perfidy." In a broadcast at noon the same day, Pakistani President Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan accused India of starting a full-scale war and declared that it was time "to give a crushing reply to the enemy." He made no mention of a formal declaration of war, but a proclamation in the government gazette in Islamabad declared: "A state of war exists between Pakistan on one hand and India on the other." Mrs. Gandhi did not issue a formal declaration of war. but Foreign Secretary T.N. Kaul told newsmen: "India reserves the right to take any action to preserve her security

and integrity. The conflict had its genesis last March when the Pakistani President and his tough military regime 1) moved to crush the East Pakistani movement for greater autonomy. 2) outlawed the Awami League, which had just won a majority in the nation's first free election, 3) arrested its leader, Sheik Mujibur Rahman, and 4) launched a repressive campaign that turned into a civil war with East Pakistan's Bengalis fighting to set up an independent Bangla Desh (Bengal Nation). Nearly 1,000,000 people were killed and 10 million refugees streamed into India, "We have borne the heaviest of burdens," Mrs. Gandhi said last week,

"and withstood the greatest of pressure in a tremendous effort to urge the world to help in bringing about a peaceful so-lution and preventing the annihilation of an entire people whose only crime was to vote democratically. But the world ignored the basic causes and concerned inself only with certain repercussions. Today the war in Bangla Dosh has be-

come a war on India." Self-Determination. It soon became clear that India would make an all-out effort to ensure self-determination for Bangla Desh. India's desire to bring about an independent nation there as soon as possible stems from two factors. First is the tremendous economic and social burden of the refugees who have sought sanctuary in India. Second is that in a prolonged guerrilla war the moderate leadership of the Awami League would probably give way to more radical political forces, perhaps leading to a Peking-oriented government on India's border. A third factor, of course, is India's unspoken desire to weaken its neighbor by detaching a sizable chunk of its territory.

For several months, Indian troops and Pakistan forces have been engaged in almost daily border skirmishes. In the past two weeks, Indian forces, working with the Bengali guerrillas, have troops in the eath sources against Pakistan's troops in the eath country of the pattern o

Even while Mrs. Gandhi was speaking to Parliament, India was launching an invasion of East Pakistan. In Rawalpindi, former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is slated to be deputly premer in a civilian government that Yahya is said to be planning, declared. 'I don't see the Indian army just sweeping through East and 'Wanthere will be a stalemate, or each side will take some territory from the other and then negotiate."

That may prove an optimistic appraisal, in view of India's numerical su-





periority. As far as troop strength goes, the Pakistanis are outnumbered by more than two to one in the east. In the west, both countries are reported to have about 250,000 men deployed along the horder for an almost even balance. India's overall troop strength is about 980,000 compared with Pakistan's 392 .-000, but an estimated eight mountain divisions are on guard along India's horders with China.

In matériel, India also has the edge: of its 1,450 tanks, about 450 are Russian medium tanks, and about 300 Indian-made Vijayanta tanks. India has 625 combat aircraft, including some 120 MIG-21 supersonic fighters and eight squadrons of Indian-made Gnats. For its part, Pakistan has about 1,100 tanks, including 200 American Patton tanks, 225 Chinese T-59s, and numerous old American Shermans and Chaffees of limited utility. Pakistan's 285 combat aircraft include two squadrons of Mirage III fighters and eight squadrons of American F-86 Sabres

There were no estimates of casualties at week's end. But India claimed to have destroyed a total of 33 Pakistani aircraft. The Indian Defense Ministry admitted to the loss of eleven of its own fighters. As India seemed to be engaged primarily in a holding action in the west while aiming for a quick knockout in the east. Pakistani ground forces claimed to have seized "significant territory" on India's western border. One of the Pakistani advances was in the Sialkot sector near Kashmir; India admitted losing "some ground" on the Punjab border near Ferozepore.

Stroy Cattle, Outmanned and likely to be outgunned, Pakistan's Yahya Khan may well have realized that he had only two options: negotiations or war, both with the probable result of independence for Bangla Desh. Since negotiations without a war would mean going down without a fight, the gencrals might have decided to choose war: such a course would enable them to say that the breakup of Pakistan was caused not by faintheartedness but by superior forces.

Islamabad also figured that timely intervention on the part of the United Nations, which might be expected if war were declared, would enable West Pakistan to extricate its troops as part of a cease-fire. At U.N. headquarters in Manhattan, however, the big powers seemed paralyzed. With the subcontinent about to burn, the Security Council spent most of the week fiddling around with a debate over an obscure border dispute between Senegal and Portuguese Guinea involving some stray cattle. As one oldtimer quipped: "India-Pakistan is too important to get into the U.N.

With Russia lined up behind India, China supporting Pakistan and the U.S. also leaning sharply toward Pakistan, no one wanted to risk a session that would dissolve into a sulfurous shouting match. Nonetheless, at week's end, the 15-member Security Council met to take

up the problem.

Preserving Leverage. In Washington. Secretary of State William Rogers canceled a scheduled trip to Iceland. After huddling with State Department advisers and conferring by telephone with Richard Nixon at the President's Key Biscavne retreat in Florida, Rogers announced his decision late last week to take the issue to the U.N. "The U.S. hopes that the Council can take prompt action on steps which could bring about a cease-fire, withdrawal of forces and an amelioration of the present threat to international peace and security," he said. But no one was optimistic about its outcome-and rightly so.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush introduced a resolution calling for a ceasefire, an immediate withdrawal of armed personnel by both sides, and the placement of observers along the borders. The proposal won eleven votes, with two abstentions (Britain and France) and two nays (the Soviet Union and Poland). It was the veto by the Soviet Union's Yakov Malik, who blamed 'Pakistan's inhuman repression" for the conflict, that killed the measure.

In any event, the Administration's de-

serve its leverage with Yahva in hopes of inducing him to restrain his troops, the U.S. managed only to outrage India, which felt among other things that it had become the pawn in the Administration's move to use Pakistan as the bridge for Nixon's détente with Peking.

Two Sides. At week's end, the U.S. seemed determined to alienate New Delhi even further with a harsh State Department declaration that in effect officially blamed India for the war on the subcontinent and failed even to mention the brutal policies pursued by the Pakistani military regime, "We believe," the statement said, "that since the beginning of the crisis. Indian policy in a systematic way has led to perpetuation of the crisis, a deepening of the crisis, and that India bears the major responsibility for the broader hostilities which have ensued." The statement was cleared with the President, one high official stressed.

Clearly, there were at least two sides to the conflict, and the U.S.'s blatant partiality toward Pakistan seemed both unreasonable and unwise. India has legitimate grievances: the cost of caring for 10 million refugees, \$830 million by the end of March: the threat of largescale communal turmoil in the politically volatile and hard-pressed state of West Bengal, where the bulk of the refugees have fled; the presence on Indian soil of large numbers of guerrillas who could become a militant force stirring up trouble among India's own dissatisfied masses; and finally, the prospect of a continued inflow of refugees so long as the

To be sure. New Delhi is not above criticism. The Indians have seemed entirely too eager to convert the situation into geopolitical profit by ensuring that Pakistan would be dismembered. Whatever the motives, however, both India and Pakistan stand to lose far more than they can afford. As a Pakistani general, a moderate, put it last week while the conflict worsened: "War could set India back for years-and ruin







CHILE

Empty Pots and Yankee Plots

There is an unwritten rule of diplomatic courtesy and prudence that officials of one government should never gossip in public about the problems of another. As the White House was reminded last week, there is sound reason for such restraint. During a press breakfast in Washington, White House Director of Communications Herbert Klein commented that he and Presidential Counsellor Robert Finch both came away from their recent swing through six Latin American countries with the "feeling" that Marxist President Salvador Allende Gossens' 20vernment in Chile "won't last long."

The careless remark was tailor-made for Allende, who tries at every turn to blame the U.S. for his mounting political and economic difficulties. Worse yet, the comment made headlines in Chile on the day of the ugliest antigovernment demonstration since Allende took office in November 1970.

Cuba, No! The protest began with what might have been a comic re-creation of the Paris housewives' march on Versailles during the early days of the French Revolution in 1789. Last week's demonstration. dubbed "the March of the Empty Pots," was organized by the and National parties to publicize Chile's food shortages and emharrass Allende on the eve Castro's departure. More than 5,000 Chilean women, dressed in simple cotton prints, minis and sleek pantsuits, headed for downtown Santiago, snarling traffic and filling the spring evening air with the sounds of banging pans, patriotic songs

and chants of "Chile, si! Cuba, no!" Suddenly the peaceful demonstration turned into a brawl. Swarming out from a side street, a battalion of young hoods of the extremist Movement of the Revolutionary Left charged the demonstrators along the broad Avenida Providencia. As the leftists began throwing rocks, right-wing youths wearing hard hats entered the fray swinging wooden clubs. When shield-carrying carabineros finally moved in, they unaccountably aimed most of their tear gas and water cannon at the women. Scrambling in retreat, the marchers shouted "Assassins! Assassins!"

Short hut ugly skirmishes crackled through the city. On one street in the commercial district, several women were attacked by toughs from a Communist paramilitary youth group; shopkeepers and middle-aged men in business suits ran to the ladites' aid. In the fashionable Las Condes district, a caravan of right-wing thugs squealed by Allende's

residence, firing epithets, water bombs and—some said—a few shots at the guards outside. Another group was stopped by police before it could get to the Cuban embassy, where Castro was hosting a farewell reception.

By 3 a.m., when calm had returned, nearly 150 vouths were in juil and close to 100 had been treated for injuries. The government's strong reaction served —perhaps intentionally—to exaggerate the extent of the disorders. Two opposition radio stations were shut down for 'tendentions and alarming' reporting or 'tendentions and alarming' reporting credit and the state of emergency, placing under army control the entire province of Santiago, which encompasses more than a third of Chile's 9,000,000 people. Gen-



Washington had a "feeling."

eral Augusto Pinochet, the local garrison commander, imposed press censorship and a 1 a.m.-to-6 a.m. curfew. "I hope the army does not have to come out." he warned, "because if they do it will be to kill."

Using Adversity, Was Allende really in trouble, as the rioting—not to mention Herb Klein—suggested? Outside experts agree that his situation is still manageable, especially as long as the Chilean military maintains its cherished political neutrality.

Still. Chileans have plenty of reason to be annoved by the growing food problems. Partly because the Allende regime has not moved forcetilly enough against illegal seizures of farms by armed extremists, agricultural production has plummeted. Beef is available one week a month; poutly, eggs and other staples disappear from market shelves by midmorning. Food imports are soaring, and at the rate Allende is spending bis country's foreign-exchange reserves.

-\$20 million a month—the treasury will run dry by next spring.

The riots reflected most a hardening of Allende's political opposition. The President is having a particularly difficult time with the broad-based, middleroading Christian Democrats. Having warned Allende that they would oppose his plan to recast the legislature along socialist lines, the Christian Democrats are now waging a bitter struggle to block a Marxist takeover of the University of Chile. Last week they voted to begin impeachment proceedings against Socialist Interior Minister José Tohá on grounds that he has failed to curb the illegal excesses of the more violent left-wing extremist groups.

Allende has a talent for turning acventify to advantage, however, and last week's events offered him an opportunity to guit it one. Speaking at a farewell rally for Custro on the day after the ingly on Klein's comments and the Santiago riots. "This coincidence of words that are irresponsible and indiscreet but obviously, deliberate, with recent internal happenings, is suspicious," he said gonpher must have been behind the angry ladices with the empty pots.

URUGUAY

Winning by Losing

Never in Uragany's 143-year history had an election free; next in such apocalisptic terms. As 1.700.000 Uraganyan voters—an impressive 87% of the electorate—trooped to the polit last week, which is the country's holly partisan newspapers fairly screamed. sow you cess crosses worker GAVIERNAME, YOUR, WORK, YOUR OFFICE YEARS AND THE WHILE TO BE TO TROUBEROM! Another paid at more blumly; work up the walk of to polit TROUBEROM! Another paid at more blumly; work up the walk of to polit TROUBEROM! Another paid at more blumly; work up the walk of to polit TROUBEROM! Another paid at more blumly; work up the walk of to politically and the paid to the paid

The way to vote for democracy, it was made clear, was to vote against the Frente Amplio (Broad Front), a fastgrowing coalition of left-wing parties and splinter groups not unlike the leftist coalition that carried Marxist Salvador Allende to power in Chile last year. Formed only ten months ago, the Front grew rapidly with support from Uruguay's restive labor unions and the vouthful Tupamaro terrorists, as well as left-wing students, intellectuals and Catholic revolutionary groups-all bitter enemies of the toughly disciplinarian government headed by President Jorge Pacheco Arcco.

Grabbing the Hondle. On the eve of the election, some pollsters gave the Front a fair chance to beat both Pacheco's Colorados and the opposition Blancos, the two middle-roading parties which have traditionally dominated Uruguayan polities. Maybe next time. Minmizing their differences, which are small to begin with, the Colorados and Blancos joined forces against the Front in a



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campaign that played upon the traditionally conservative Uruguayan voter's reluctance to experiment, his deep-seated fear of Communism and his distaste for the Chilean experience. Thus the Front's hopes for a truly stupendous first showing were disappointed. In Montevideo, where the Front had fully expected to win big, its candidate ran a poor second to the Colorados. Nationwide the Front polled a respectable but unspectacular 16% of the vote, trailing both the Blancos (34%) and the Colorados (35%). The winning Colorado presidential candidate, wealthy, taciturn Minister of Agriculture Juan M. Bordaberry, 43, is expected to continue Pacheco's tough response to Uruguay's political and economic problems.

Nevertheless, the Front's members including Communists, Socialists,
Christian Democrats, anarchists and
Troskyites, as well as renegade Colorados and Blancos—are not discouraged. Said Thelman Borges, a Comaged. Said Thelman Borges, a Comfile of the Communist of the Communist of the Communist of the Communists of the Communist of the C

MIDDLE EAST Rancorous Road to Peace

So labyrinthine is the route to peace in the Middle East that even allies frequently find themselves colliding along the way. Israel is at odds with the U.S., its closest friend and its only real source of weapons. Washington considers Jerusalem intransgent, while Israelis recent U.S. attempts to pressure them into negotiating with the Arabs. The control of the Israelis recent to the Israelis recent to make the Israelis recent to make the Israelis recent to make the Israelis recent the Israelis recent the Israelis recent has become so abrasive that Premier Golda Meir flew to Wisshington last week in an effort to resolve it directly with President Nison.

Meanwhile, relations hetween the Arab lands—never harmonious at heat —were severely strained by the assassnation of Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell in Cairo. The United Nations was also alive with rancor as debate got under way on an Egyptian-sponsored attempt to force Israel to reopen talks under U.N. Mediator Gunnar Jarrine.

The View from Wothington. Mrs. Meir had ample opportunity to state her position last week. There was a three-hour luncheon with Secretary of State William Rogers and Assistant Secretary of Office Once again, she asked—in van meeting alone with Nixon in the Oofice. Once again, she asked—in van Office Once again, she asked—in van Office Once again, she asked—in van Phantams, which Washington has reserved to the state of the State of



JORDAN'S HUSSEIN IN KAFFIYEH
Tears and ominous signs.

The Israelis insist that Egypt has already upset the balance by obtaining additional Russian aircraft.

The President obtained assurances that Israel was willing to talk peace, although possibly not in the "hotel talks", that the Administration envisions. The State Department has proposed that Egypt and Israel each designate envoys and that Sisco shuttle between their crooms at some New York hotel seeking grounds for accommodation on the Sisee Zanal.

Nison in return guaranteed that the Phantoms would be forthcoming—not now, but whenever the U.S. deems that they are needed. He promised further that he would make no agreements durther that the would make no agreements of the third of the compromise brace. Afterward Mrs. Meir told newsmen: "I went away with the feeling that there is definitely better understanding of the Israel way of tooking as it. I guess that's action of the compromentation of the Israel way of tooking as it. I guess that's will wanted Phantoms. "Our neighbors are much more agit to refrain from

war and more inclined toward negotiations when Israel is a strong Israel."

The meeting seemed to reduce slightly the tension crackling between Israel and its principal ally. The same could hardly be said of the Arab world last week. Palestinians and their supporters greeted the news of Tell's murder by gunmen believed to be members of an offshoot of Al-Fatah, the principal guerrilla group, with jubilation. They blamed the Jordanian Premier, King Hussein's principal adviser, for the crackdown in the past year that emasculated the fedayeen as a political power. "Have you heard the good news?" an Arab called to TIME Jerusalem Correspondent Marsh Clark on the Via Dolorosa.

Sucking Blood. Tell's wife was eating lunch in a cafeteria of the Cairo-Sheraton when her husband was shot down just outside the hotel by four young men. Before security forces could frag him away, one of the assassins knell beside Tell's body and sucked up some blood. "I drank until my thirst was quenched." he said later in a statement to Egyptian police. When Mrs. Tell heard the commotion, she dished call the said of the said that we have been dead. "Are with large," A large "Palestine is finished! Arabs are som of bitches." Then she fainted.

In Amman later in the week, Hussein was in tears as he followed Tell's coffin. "The tragedy is not death," he said in a culogy, "but the degree to which cowards and subhumans will stoon."

To succeed Tell the King appointed a loyal former Finance Minister, Ahmed Lawzi, 46, who is not as hard-lining or as openly anti-feducene as Tell was. His elevation was seen as an effort to keep Jormany to the model of the seen of the



. . and this little old gray-haired lady asks me, 'Are they Phantom jets, young man?' and I says, 'Yes, ma'am, they are.' And then she slugged me!"

BRITAIN

The Hermit of Les Ecréhous A new moon shone that Saturday

night in March 1960 in St. Martin, a picturesque dot of a town on the coast of Jersey, largest of the bucolic Channel Islands. As the village slept, a silent intruder broke into a small cottage, abducted a 14-year-old girl from her ground-floor bedroom and led her to a nearby field, where he raped her and nearly strangled her by twisting a rope around her neck. The girl's ordeal was only the latest in

a series of similar horrors, and it sent waves of fear through the area. It was not long before those fears found a focus: brawny, broad-shouldered Alphonse Le Gastelois, a sometime woodworker and full-time eccentric who lived alone in a tumble-down St. Martin cottage. Le Gastelois had no friends. Most nights, he could be spotted in his baggy clothes, loping along St. Martin's roads and footpaths. What was he up to? "I love na-ture." he would say. "I listen to the sounds of the dark and the silence."

Soon Le Gastelois began hearing other sounds. As the months wore on, bringing five more unsolved sex crimes, suspicion turned to hostility and then violence. Le Gastelois was stoned and spat upon when he walked through the

village. Hooligans tore his cottage apart. By the summer of 1961, he had had enough. He fled to a stony, wave-swept reef seven miles offshore known as Les Ecréhous (the Rocky Islets). On his barren refuge, no larger than a football field, he learned to subsist on lobster. crab and boiled sea lettuce, plus gifts brought by curiosity-seeking tourists. "Only by going away could I clear my name," he would tell them. "I was sure the terrible attacks would continue and my innocence would be recognized.

Uncle Ted. Le Gastelois was right on both counts. Nine more attacks occurred after his flight, bringing the total to 21, on young boys as well as girls. Last week, after more than a decade of terror, a three-judge Jersey court convicted a St. Martin building contractor, Edward Paisnel, on 13 counts of assault, rape and sodomy in six of the attacks. His sentence has not yet been determined.

It was not surprising that Paisnel, 46, a balding, mustached man, had escaped suspicion for so long. Though he fitted the few scraps of description offered by the victims-rough hands, a habit of softly muttering "Jesus"-Paisnel was a respected businessman, husband, and guardian of several foster children. Every year, "Uncle Ted" faithfully appeared at the local orphanage,

dressed as Father Christmas. to hand out sweets and toys. On other occasions, it lat-

er developed, his costume was quite different. Last July police caught him in a stolen car. He was wearing a jacket studded with nails at the shoulders and on the lapels, and had with him a rubber mask, a woman's wig and several lengths of rope. "I belong to a religious secret society." he explained feebly. "I'm on my way to

a sex orgy. Behind a cupboard in his home, police found the entrance to a windowless room containing books on black magic and witchcraft, a nailstudded raincoat, and an altar draped with black velvet. During his five-day trial, it came out that Paisnel believed that he was a descendant of Gilles de Rais. the original Bluebeard. De Rais was hanged in 1440 after admitting that he had murdered something like 200 children whom he had lured to his castle in France "for my daily pleasures."

Le Gastelois got the news by radio last week, but it was years too late. The old woodworker, 57, ragged and wild-eyed, would not leave his rock. "This is my home now!" he raged. "Jersey crucified me



A point of order for every occasion.

UNITED NATIONS Jamil the Irrepressible

He derails trains of thought, discomfits the orthodox, and disrupts debate. But

he may also be responsible for preventing untold numbers of colleagues from dving of sheer boredom. What is more, he knows the ropes at the United Nations General Assembly better than anybody else, for he has been there since its first meeting in 1946. He is Jamil M. Baroody, 66. a Lebaneseborn New Yorker who is Saudi Arabia's U.N. representative.

Unquided Missile, Because the oil-

rich Saudis need hardly anything in the way of aid from the U.N. and Baroody has King Feisal's total confidence. he is probably freer than any other diplomat to say exactly what he thinks. Which he does, interminably, A slightly stooped, balding man with an appreciative eye for a well-turned leg, he has a point of order for every occasion, and when colleagues show annoyance at his interruptions, he faces them down with a schoolmaster's glare. During the recent debate on the admission of China, he overheard one diplomat say that Baroody should be thrown out instead of the Chinese Nationalists. Baroody promptly reported the conversation from the podium, blithely breaking a house rule against revealing private conversations in public. During the same debate, Baroody, who strongly supported the U.S., managed to call for a vote at precisely the wrong moment, allowing the pro-Peking countries to muster their forces before the U.S. was ready for a showdown. Exasperated, U.S. Ambassador George Bush described Baroody as "an unguided missile."

Others dismiss him as a jester, a clown or worse. Yet somehow, Baroody occasionally comes across as the one sane man at a mad tea party. He was the only delegate, for example, to bring up the embarrassing point that on the very day the U.N. was beginning a debate on disarmament, the newly admitted Peking regime had chosen to







LE GASTELOIS NAIL-STUDDED COSTUME Nobody suspected Father Christmas.



WE NEVER HAVE TO GO TOO FAR to get our Christmas tree. The woods around Jack Daniel's Hollow are filled with them. We hope that you won't have to go to too much trouble getting ready for the holidays either. So you can sit back and truly enjoy this happiest of all seasons.

detonate a nuclear bomb. At a loss for an answer, the hapless Chinese delegate replied simply: "I denounce you." Baroody shot back: "This 'denounce'—this is no way to explain your case." Afterward Baroody shrugged: "Someone has to put them in their place."

Big Moment. Baroody is a mass of conflicting nationalities and interests. His family is half-Christian and half-Moslem: though he represents the most orthodox Moslem country in the world, he is a Christian. He can deliver anti-Western diatribes with as much vigor and vitriol as a 1950s Pravda editorial, vet he has an American wife and his four children received U.S. educations. A product of the American University in Beirut. Baroody has been a friend of King Feisal since their youth. He supervised the education abroad of the King's seven sons, and is reputedly adviser on the royal investments in the U.S.

Baroody's greatest moment came in 1965 when, in the eyes of some-most notably himself-he all but saved the organization from disintegration. The Soviet Union was then withholding its dues because Moscow opposed U.N. peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East; the U.S. was insisting that Russia pay up before it vote. Everyone was intent on avoiding a collision between the two powers-except for Peking's agent, the delegate from Albania, who insisted on a vote that would have plunged the great gold and blue hall into turmoil Standing at the rostrum and trying to outshout the General Assembly's President, who was trying to ignore him, the Albanian insisted on being heard. Baroody marched up to the rostrum, told the Albanian that he could speak first next day, and led the startled delegate by the arm back to his seat.

Two weeks ago, Baroody was at his best during a rancorous slanging match between the Soviet Union and China. As usual, he was ready with an Arabic proverb: "The wind and the sea had a quarrel, but the one who paid the price was the sailor in the boat. We are all of us in the boat." For that speech, Baroody last week received an unusual tribute from U.S. Delegate Edward J. Derwinski: "The oratorical skill of the distinguished delegate is almost overpowering. I am convinced that if Mr. Winston Churchill in his heyday had dehated Mr. Baroody, he would have come across second best." Chances are that Baroods does not consider the compliment exaggerated.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Last Zulu War

The lead induna, or head man, resplendent in hyena tails and impala, monkey and civet skins, carried an Instamatic. Alongside the bare-breasted girls singing for the warriors were some in Maidenform bras. When the newly enthernoed Paramount Chief left the party, it was in a new Chrysler. In most respects, however, the crowning of 23year-old Prince Zwelithini Goodwill Kacyprian Bhekuzulu in the Royal Kraal at Nongoma last week was faithful to the folkways of the days when the Zulus were the largest trihe and mightiest warriors in all of Black Africa.

Fully 15.000 Zulus slogged through mula and must for the ceremony on a hill-side in one of the 29 scattered patches of land that make up the Zulu Bantustan. a separate homeland set up by the aparthelia government in Pretoria. Warriors rattled their asseguis Schott. Stabilbing spears) against oxidies shields. Stabilbing spears) against oxidies shields. The stabilbing spears is government in the property of the Zulustang the classic battle cryo of the Zulustang.

The actual coronation occurred at the moment when South Africa's Minister of Bantu Administration. Michiel Boths, presented letters of appointment to research actual states of a position of the actual states of a state of the actual states of the actual states

At that point, the coronation erroms was still incomplete, since it signified primarily a full conferred by the white government. To complete the continuing in their town so, the Zulius 50,000 tribesmen and only two whites—as government administrator and an expert on their history and cultirus. For that weekend-long occasion, 105 owen. So arrelapes, seven bufalious and 20 will-washed down with thousands of gallong of thirties.

Evolution. In crowning a king, the Zulus achieved a significan milestone on their way to becoming a nation again. Inconciled, the South African government's policy of apartheid or "separate development" has led to a surge of tribal pride among the 4,000,000 Zulus, who account for nearly a quarter of South Africa's black population. The semi-autonomous Bantustans being set up by the government as a means of keeping blacks segregated in their

own homelands, have given that pride political expression.

The Zululand Territorial Authority, as yet nothing more than a tribal council, is scheduled to be upgraded to a legislative council and to be chosen by general election some time in 1972. It will then have constitutional power over local matters of justice, finance, education and agriculture, though Pretoria will still retain countrol of defense, for-rince Zweithinin last week: "I can be expected that your reign will see a constitutional evolution of your Zulu nation to a fully fledged self-governing and independent nation."

Ox-Wagon Pace. That may come sooner than Pretoria thinks, because of another reason for Zulu pride: Chief clashs Butheferi, 43, a straight-talking politician who heads the Zululand Council. Buthefezi is likely to become chief minister of the first elected assembly. He has left modult of this determination to battle for Zulu outloand javen much no to battle for Zulu outloand javen he has wait, "the Zulus cannot be expected to move towards self-eltermination at the jaxe of an ox-wagon."

Buthelezi has already begun campaigning for more land to connect the various pieces of the Zulu Bantustan. His demands include equal pay for equal work, free compulsory education, and even the right for a real Zulu army.

Prideful Nationhood, More than any other tribe, the Zulus have a sense of prideful nationhood. A fellow tribesman, Chieful Albert Luthuli, was awarded the 1960 Nodel Peace Prize the died in 1960 Nodel Peace Prize the died in 1967 in an accutient while under political politica

Teday, says Buthelez, the tribe is fighting "the last Zulu war, in the sense that as long as there is life in usawa people, we will strive toward full realization as a Zulu nation." He adds: "We black people have become used to being distitions of the control of the control of the people have beaches used to be a superliation of the control of the control of the control of the control of the people have been used to be a superliation of the control of the people have been used to be a supertifices." If they are not, says Buthelezi, "they'll be sorry they are not, says Buthelezi, "they'll be sorry to "they'll be sorry to

BUTHELEZE







The-Comfort-Shirt from Sears. It's the gift of garb.

Well. here we go again. So what's it going to be? What larely going to give him this year he'll never wear? Before you go out and buy just anything, how about buying something that's just about everything to most men. Everything being comfort. And comfort being The-Comfort-Shirt from Sears.

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Pictured above is the most tightfisted, thrifty man in America.

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PEOPLE

Security men almost outnumbered the guests at the Guy de Rothschild château outside Paris-and with good reason. A dazzle of diamonds winked and twinkled in all directions, from hair, hands, necks and bosoms. The Duchess of Windsor's were canary. Signorg Gianni Agnelli's stones corascated white, pink and green. But Elizabeth Taylor outshone everyone at the costume ball with the 69.4-carat, milliondollar "Burton Diamond" at her throat, and her black hair caught up in a net studded with 1,000 small diamonds and edged with 25 larger ones. Perhaps to relieve the monotony, her feather spray was held in place by a 20-carat emerald. Estimated total worth of Liz's jewelry: \$3,000,000.



Married love?

Even Aristotle Ongssis has trouble with the kids, what with Christina, 20, getting married last summer to 47-yearold Los Angeles Real Estate Broker Joe Bolker, and Alexander, 23, going steady with 39-year-old Divorcee Fiona Thyssen. Onassis, though, has a kind of authority not given to all parents: a multimillion-dollar trust fund that Alexander and Christina will begin to enjoy on Dec. 11-provided Daddy Ari approves. Alexander has begun dismissing talk about Fiona as "nonsense," and Christina has gone off to London, leaving Husband Bolker at home to cancel the invitations he had sent out for her

"You left us marching on the road/ And said how heavy was the load Won't you listen to the lambs, Bobby? They're crying for you," This appeal, in a new song by left-hearted Folk Singer Joan Baez, seems to have been answered by her friend Bob Dylan. The Minnesota-born troubadour, who in recent years abandoned his ballads of protest (Masters of War, The Times They Are A-Changin') to celebrate such bland delights as country pie and copper kettles, is out with a new single in the old angry mode, mourning the death of Soledad Brother George Jackson, killed three months ago in an escape attempt at San Quentin prison. Excerpt: "The prison guards they cursed him. As they watched him from above. But they were frightened by his power. They they cut George Jackson down. Lord. Lord, they laid Him in the ground,"

He is 45 years old, and last week in Lima. Peru, a bad bull knocked him down and broke two of his fingers. Why does he do it? Luis Miguel Dominguin-several times a millionaire and one of the alltime greats of the corrida -quoted his friend Pablo Picasso to explain why he came out of retirement this year. "I asked Picasso what he thought of my wish to go back to the bulls, and he gave me a Spaniard's answer: 'I have been painting most of my life, and I will die painting. You have been fighting bulls most of your life. So you go back to the arena, and if you die impaled on the horns of a bull what better death could you wish for vourself?"

What about the buzz that Queen Elizabeth is most unhappy because Princess Anne, 21, is really serious about handsome London Realtor Richard Meade. 32. gold-medal-winning show jumper on Britain's Equestrian Team? gossip," pooh-poohed the palace spokes-"He is numbered among her friends." No doubt about that. After British Show-Jumping Star Harvey Smith publicly remarked that European Horse Trial Champion Anne was "nowhere near Olympic standard," he got a fast telegram from Meade-not exactly challenging him to a duel, but offering to bet him \$600 that he would beat Smith at the Badminton threeday horse trials in April. and another \$600 that Smith would not win the event.



INDIANA & FOUR-LETTER WORD Three-ton love.

As a "Christmas present to New York," the Indianapolis Museum of Art has loaned to Central Park a steel sculpture of Robert Indiana's famed arrangement of the world's favorite four-letter word. "It weighs three tons," said Indiana, "so I hope no-body steals it. But I'm not too sure: it's already the century's most plagiarized work of art."

"I discovered last year that sending Christmas cards was one thing I didn't have to do," says Cosmonolitan Editor Helen Gurley Brown. Others who have made the same discovery include Actress Jane Fonda (no peace on earth these days). Heavyweight Muhammad Ali (he is a Black Muslim), Actress Gloria Swanson (Christmas is too complicated as it is). Author Truman Capote ("I loathe all that rushing around and buying just because it's Christmas") and Singer James Taylor, "James probably doesn't even know when Christmas is." explains his secretary. "And if he did send out cards, they wouldn't be printable





RICHARD & ANNE Romantic love?

THE LAW

One for All

Most U.S. citizens never get directly involved in a law suit other than an auto accident or divorce case. But without their knowledge, a great many Americans are now becoming silent plaintiffs in a powerful and increasingly common type of litigation, the "class action," in which one or more individuals speak for a large group that has suffered similar harm of faces a mutual thrial harmor faces a mutual thrial th

The targets for class actions seem to be almost limitless. Current suits are challenging hamburger labeling practices, allegedly usurious credit-card finance charges and preferential air fares for youths. Last week seven Attica prisoners got a U.S. court of appeals to order

an end to the maltreatment of all the prison's immates by guards. Using unusually strong language, the court found that the cruelty described in prisoners' testimony "far exceeded what our society will tolerate on the part of officers of the law."

Almost every major hotel chain in the country is being sued for making small surcharges on room bills under cryptic designations such as INTMS (for Internal Message Service): this week Hilton Hotels is expected to settle its part of the suit for \$4,000,000. Last week seven young men won a stay of induction for all potential draftees in seven California counties until a federal court decides whether a technicality in the Selective Service law bars all inductions before Dec. 28

cases, however, courts must take particular care to ensure that a true class with similar grievances exists. Courts also make use of elaborate rules that seek to protect the absent parties.

This judicial scrutiny was once applied so stringently that class actions were frequently thrown out. Starting in the '50s, however, constitutional issues like desegregation and legislative reapportionment were successfully fought as class actions. Then, in 1967, the California Supreme Court swept away an important barrier to class actions on the part of consumers. A Los Angeles cab company was accused of rigging its meters to overcharge customers. In denying the charge, the company argued in part that the suit should be dismissed because it would be impossible to find and reimburse each passenger.

A similar defense had worked in other cases, but this time the court ruled for the plaintiffs. The company's meters were then adjusted below the proper level so that the cab riders as a group could recover what they had lost.

Counterplays, With that decision, and a legislative loosening of other ground rules. California became the class-action capital of the states. At about the same time. Congress broadened the rules under which federal courts could treat class-actions, opening the way for the consumer movement, environmentalist groups and public-interest law firms or the consumer movement, environmentalist groups and public-interest law firms of the class that the six hoping that the class rep-



ATTICA PRISONERS DURING RIOT Also hamburger, credit cards and air fares.

resentatives will die, lose interest or move away. Or they meet the representatives' individual claims in the hopethat no one clee will press the suit. The latter stratagem was recently struck down by the California Supreme Court, which said that the original plaintiffs have a duty to the class to carry on if the judge is satisfied that they will still represent the class adoutated.

Businessmen and some lawyers have also raised substantive complaints. They argue that class actions are often frivious attacks on hig corporations and closs attacks on hig corporations and to fight the case can be more expensive than to pay off. Another objection is that the lawyers for a class are sometimes the chief beneficiaries of a suit. Tak-time that the payers for a class are sometimes the chief beneficiaries of a suit. Tak-time that the payers for a class are sometimes that the payers of the class are entitled to only a best of the class are entitled to only a

few dollars each. A major worry, voiced by Solicitor General Erwin Griswold and by Chief Justice Warren Burger, is that the increasing number of class actions will compound the problems of already warphyridaned courts.

ready overburdened courts. Jack Greenberg, director-counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, responds that in view of all the other kinds of suits that iam legal dockets, "why should human-rights cases be the ones accused of clogging the courts?" Other class-action supporters concede some of the problems but argue that the difficulties hardly justify freeing offenders from class-action attack. Undoubtedly, the rapid growth of the class action has caused excesses that need correction. But its continued vitality seems guaranteed by a central strength. Allowing one to speak for all and joining assorted small claims into one large action give an individual the financial and legal stature to stand on equal footing with business, government and other large institutions.

Retroactive Justice

When legislators add a new item to the criminal code or increase penalties already on the books, justice requires that the new rules not apply to acts committed before the change. But what if a new law decreases possible punishments? Illinois Governor Richard Ogilvie faced that question last August when the legislature overhauled the state's drug laws. Under the tough old rules. for example, selling as little as 2.5 gm. of marijuana brought a mandatory minimum sentence of ten years; now judges may impose terms as short as six months or even suspend a first offender's sentence. Aware that more than 600 convicts were serving time under the old penalty structure. Ogilvie decided "to make old sentences conform to the spirit of new statutes."

Study revealed that nearly 200 of enders would either have received the same sentence or were on the verge of the leng released anyway. That left morrows that has 400 candidates for executive clemecy. A special team of ten lawyers six investigators and 60 Chicago are most support of the length of the special team of ten lawyers semiled to file the individual petitions was assembled to file the individual petitions for each prisoner that is required by law. Then the parole board had to make recommendations on each case.

Las week, 31 months after he or dered the review. Oglivie granted elemeny to the first 41 defendants. Most of them were first offenders, and will be freed after a few further formalties. The Governor expects to have reader recommendations from the parole beard and the remaining cases by the end of this week. Not all of the prisoners will get elemency of course. But for those get elemency of course. But for those pressing the state bereaurept in the control of the course of the course first 41, he promised that "an uscelerated timetable will permit releasing most before Christmas."



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Prediction

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MEDICINE

Progress on Cancer

Most researchers have long believed that viruses play some crucial role in causing human cancers. The source and precise function of these viruses (tiny packets of nucleic acids and protein) in cancer are still obscure, and no one knows how to control them. Dramatic progress cannot be made until cancer viruses are clearly identified in humans as has already been done in animals. Now that vital next step has apparently been faken.

Because false graits have been hailed in the past, the U.S. scienists reporting the new development this week used guarded language. Further tests are scheduled to confirm the find, details of which are scheduled for publication in the British journal Nature. Still, Drs. Robert McAlliser and Murray Gardner are willing to say: "We're almost certain that this is the virus we'er after."

Self-Doubt, McAllister, of the Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles, and Gardner, of the U.S.C. School of Medicine, led the California team participating in the experiments. The National Cancer Institute also took part. The West Coast phase started in 1968 with the study of tissue from a seven-yearold girl suffering from rhabdomyosarcoma, a rare, generally fatal cancer that attacks the body's voluntary muscles. Though the child died, the doctors did manage to take a sample of her tissue and keep it growing in culture. Suspecting that these cancer cells contained viruses, the researchers tried to coax them out of the tissue with radiation, cancer-producing chemicals and even exposure to other viruses. These efforts proved unsuccessful.

The pace of the experiments picked



McALLISTER & PICTURE OF VIRUS Advancing by light-years.

up last spring when a solution made from the malignant cells was injected into unhorn kittens. Four of the animals, all from different mothers, developed tumors. In effect, the cancers created were almost entirely of human cellular composition. One of the tumors was shedding C-type virus particles, similar to those known to cause cancer in animals, at a prodigious rate.

Despite these results, the researchers remained skeptical of their own evidence. "We thought it was just a feline leukemia virus," explained McAllister. But further experiments showed that the virus was chemically different from all previously identified mammalian viruses. Gardner still feels a "small nagging doubt-the remote possibility that it's a strange new type of cat virus." To rule out this possibility, the researchers plan an additional series of laboratory experiments, including attempts to produce viral antiserum from guinea pigs and rabbits. The antiserum could then be used in human cancer tissue to test for the presence of the newly discovered virus

Earlier Detection, Viruses and virus-like particles have also been found in other forms of human cancer-in the breast, cervix and lymphatic system, for instance. But scientists thus far have been unable to determine whether any of these particles could cause cancer: this is what sets the new find apart from earlier ones and makes scientists hopeful of further progress. "If this proves to be a true human virus," says Dr. Robert Huebner of the National Cancer Institute's viral carcinogenesis branch, "it will mean that we're light-years ahead of where we've been. It means we've reached a point that we didn't expect to reach for years."

man we man texpect for feath for years, and the control of the virus can lead to development of texts for earlier detection of cancer. Firm identification can also help the investigation of complex molecular questions, concerning the genetic origin of the control of the contr

A Healer for Downstate

When Dr. Calvin Hastings Plimpton served as president of Antheris College, he brought a healer's touch to the lib-cal arts schole in more ways 'han one. The call arts schole in more ways 'han one was the control and financial problems that confront all college presidents, and when medical needs arose, he would pick up his black bag and make house calls around town. New, as president Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, Plimpton still makes house calls of a kind. Since his arrival in August, he



PLIMPTON ON CANOE TRIP Making house calls.

has dropped in on faculty members, students and neighborhood leaders, not to prescribe but to learn. A hulking man (6 ft. 3 in.) with the courtly manner of an oldtime general practitioner, he says: "I'm the new boy in town, and I'm trying to find my way."

Downstate is a sprawing treatment and educational complex whose errollment of more than 800 makes it on
of the largest medical schools in the
country. It has been sliding downfull
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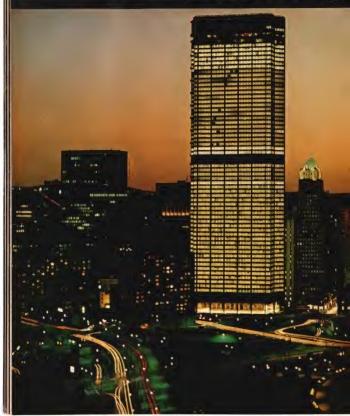
To his thinking, a medical academician is also versatile. Plimpton, 53, can lace a speech with quotations from Shakespeare. Robert Frost, James Baidwin and other famous non-doctors. Just after he took over Downstate, he participated in a five-day cance trip in the tilling the fringe winds and rain of tropical storm Doria and enjoying himself thoroughly. "Even if there were no hu-



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man bodies broken loose from their concrete sinking blocks in the Gowanus Canal," he says with feigned disappointment. "Canoeing around Brooklyn opens up many new boundaries for head and heart. I recommend it."

Sense of Community, To open some new boundaries at Downstate Plinipton, of course, needs lots of money to attent a topnoted faculty and launch new programs. He would like to experiment, for instance, with satellite clinics that could provide medical counseling and primary care to people kin be hospital. He start that would allow poor people to come in for preventive checkups before they are seriously ill.

Plimpton recognizes, however, that Downstate's problems are not exclusively financial. "What we need here." he says, "ka asense of community. The people of this area should regard his as their hospital, And we should realize that we can't think of ourselves merely as a teaching institution. We've got to involve ourselves in the community."

Though he owns a house in affluent Riverdale, Plimpton and his wife will soon move into an apartment only a block from the hospital. In addition to his "house calls" on clergymen, judges and local politicians, he meets regularly with a group of community spokesmen to discuss such problems as drug addiction, alcoholism and the treatment of patients at Downstate's own hospital and other hospitals with which Downstate is affiliated. Often defusing an angry exchange with a crack at his own expense ("Doctors tend to take themselves almost as seriously as educators"), Plimpton feels that the meetings have helped. "These people are concerned about things like respect for the patient's dignity and regular changes of bed linen." he explains. "I don't find most of their demands unreasonable.

Identity Soarch, He has also proposed another step to promote Downstate's identification with Brooklym—changing its name. "Upstate suggests barearmed buxom dairy maids frolicking buccilestily insome pasteral glade. But Downstate suggests almost the anatomical opensite of Allony," he says. "Sort of a delta of discharge from the Hudson River. I would be much happier with a mark the probability of the proposed probability of the probability and the probability and

Thus far, Plimpton has produced the in the way of concrete change at Downstate. But his open attitude and service of commitment have done wenders for student and faculty morale. "Downstate was a school in search of an identity," says Thrid-Year Student Cecclia Johnson. 26. "Now I hink it Cecclia Johnson. 26. "Now I hink it Cecclia Johnson. 26. "Now I hink it Ceclia Johnson. 26. "Now I hink it Section. The control of the co



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EDUCATION

From Goheen to "Boheen"

At some U.S. colleges in recent years, the quest for a new president has been an acrimonious affair, with students, factured and automated and active and automated and active and automated processing the princeton's Robert F. Gotheen announced last March that he intended to slep down after 15 years as president, there was no unsecurity power tident, there was no unsecurity power tident, there was no unsecurity power to the processing the

A major reason for the lack of actimony was the presence on campus of William Gordon Bowen, 38, university provost and Princetion's No. 2 man since 1967. A nationally known economist with an excellent record as an academic administrator. Bowen was heartily recommended by student, faculty and staff search committees. Thus it was no surprise last week when the trustees agreed, and appointed him the 17th president in Princeton's history.

As provost, Bowen has been the chief ax wielder during a period of severe financial crisis at the school. He used his expertise on the economics of higher education to help trim back a projected



PRESIDENT-ELECT BOWEN
A budget cutter was the obvious choice.

55.500,000 deficit for the current school year to a more manageable \$590,000 loss. Bowen managed to maintain a reputation for accessibility and for fair-minded analysis even among those at the university who were hurt by the cuts. In the economy drive, athletics funds were trimmed and the entire graduate program in Slavies studies is being phased out to avoid weakening other desciplines by major across-the-board euthocks. Smaller number of things well. "Scholars in other graduate programs, their hudges nearly instance, readily agents, readily successions of the graduate programs.

The son of an Ohio business machine salesman, Bowen went through

Denison University on scholarship and was the first member of his family to graduate from college. He did his graduate work in economics at Princeton on scholarship, and in 1965, at 31, became the second-voungest full professor in the school's modern history. As an economist, he has specialized in studies of concrete, practical concerns; his bestknown book is an analysis of the financial problems of the performing arts in the U.S. Youthful enough to pass for a junior instructor, Bowen, who is married and has a son, 13, and a daughter, 7. keeps in trim by playing tennis the was twice a college-conference singles champion as an undergraduate) and by frequently biking to his office.

Bowen was deeply involved in the planning of a recent Princetonian innovation-the admission of coeds. He is also an ex officio member of Princeton's Commission on the Future of the College, which has proposed that undergraduates be allowed to take their degree in three years instead of four. Closely tied to the policies of his predecessor (students once nicknamed him "Boheen"), he nonetheless has no intention of radically changing the university's assured and even ways. Bowen's most immediate problem, in fact, is ridding himself of his Scrooge image. "As pressing as economic issues really are, they're not the most important ones for me now," he said last week. "Educational issues are."



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> 4 mg "tar," 0.4 mg nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug. '71

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THE PRESS

A Grande Dame Departs

The world of high fashion has been his hard by recession and changing life-styles, and nowhere harder than at Vogue and Harper's Bacuar. He glows magazines that glorify at Advertising pages this year are down alarmingly from 1970 in both—24% at Vogue not to the control of the

Thewife of former Fortrus Publisher Ralph D. Paine Jr., Nancy White, 55, Ralph D. Paine Jr., Nancy White, 55, Population of Population of Population of Vogen More significantly, her resignation came less than four months after James Brady, 43, forfour months after brade Brady, 43, forfour months a

nude in 1962—Richard Avedon's portrain of Socialité-Model Christian Paolozzi, But Brady intends to take Bassura to further. "I have one mandate: to make the magazine more exciting," he make the magazine more exciting," he make the magazine more exciting, and the magazine more exciting, and the make the magazine more exciting, and last severe-security of pretty girk saying nothing." November's cover, which he chose, was Raquel Welch ("At least she's altree and well and known." least she's altree and well and known." a college girl in blue jeans wearling is political campaign button.

Like all others in the future, the January sixue will have a central theme untry issue with the case, politics—within an editorial mix of about fifty-fifty fashion and non-fashion. There will be constitutions from Spiro Agnew, George Wallace, Edmund Muskie, George Microvern and Ted Kennedly, among others. Fashions will be displayed against political backdrops. In February, the



PUBLISHER BRADY EX-EDITOR WHITE Fashion was only half the story.

mer publisher of the gossipy, irreverent Women's Wear Daily, moved in as Bazear's publisher and editorial director. Intense and facile, Brady brought some of the high-pressure salesmanship of Seventh Avenue to the magazine's more lesisurely East Side establishment and, in the words of one Bazzar staffer, "gave everyone an instant identify crisis."

New Soul. Not even Namey White was immune, for Brady, as her boxs took an active, daily interest in Bacaur. Nonetheless, both insisted last week that the parting was genuinely sorrowful. "I think he's nifty." Said Nancy of Brady, who returned the compliment in a memo to the staff. "She's been the soul and sinew of Bacaur." From now on, though, the soul will be soull will be soull will be soul will be solely Brady's.

Under Miss White. Bazuar emphasized the practical and the relevant, while Vogue was more fanciful and futurristic. Bazuar was first to give its cachet to such formerly far-out items as bikinis and boots (or women. It shattered taboos with taste, for example running a full-page picture of a female background will be Manhattan and the issue theme "In Defense of New York." highlighting an interview with John Lindsay on what he doesn't like about the New York Times.

Buyoble Shiff, Biocauri, fiture fashion coverage will be photographed against action backgrounds rather than white studio walls because Brudy feels that clothes should be shown in settings where they are likely to be worn. Three-quarters of the fashion space will be devoted to whalf Brudy calls "wearable, brushle stuff" and the rest to fashions that the studies of the studies of

Brady, perhaps reflecting his nearly 18 years with Women's Wear Daily, wants the new Bazzar to contain a lift the bit of gossip. "People want to read about people." he says. "Not pillow talk or backbiting, but what's going on. A little elegant muckraking is a good thing. In the 70s, there ought to be a different way to do a fashion magazine."



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THE THEATER

Cultural Vandalism

In a novel called The Temple of the Golden Pavilion, the late Japanese writer Yukio Mishima told of a young man with such woefully abraded nerves that he feels asphyxiated by a sense of the past. He burns down a 14th century shrine because he cannot tolerate the weight of accumulated civilization. Cultural vandalism has not progressed that far in the West, but defacing and debasing the myths and masterpieces of the past are very much the vogue. The rules are simple: play it cute, play it camp, play it snide, but never, never play it straight. Recent examples include brilliant pranks like Peter Brook's Midsummer Night's Dream and strident vulgarities like Tom O'Horgan's Jesus Christ Superstar. The latest merry-andrew is Producer Joseph Papp, who



JONELLE ALLEN IN "VERONA"

Animated jukebox.

has turned loose a dramatic demolition team on Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verong.

of Verona. The play is apprentice work of the Bard's, but it does contain premonitory inklings of Romeo and Juliet and Twelfth Night, However, the theme of young love is scarcely served by this dryly mocking adaptation. The musical resembles an animated jukebox and comes alive only in one sultry number. delivered by a one-woman heat wave named Ionelle Allen. The excuse for ventures of this sort is that they render the classics accessible. Actually, such shows are merely masked in the accessories of modernity-rock music, randy deshabille, silly props and lofty panfraternal sentimentality. The resulting trivia are perfectly suited to an audience that in Eliot's phrase wishes to he "distracted from distraction by distraction.

* T.E. Kalem

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OUTBOARDS AT LAKE HAVASU

Duel of Delicate Mechanisms

For the 9,000 residents of Lake Havasu City, Ariz., on the banks of the Colorado River, time is measured in spectaculars as well as in seconds. There is, for example, a celebrity tennis tournament in March, a sailboat regatta in April, a water-skiing meet in June. As a special added attraction this year, there was the formal dedication of London Bridge, imported block by block from the banks of the Thames. When it comes to truly big splashes, though, nothing quite matches the Outboard World Championship.

Last weekend, 40,000 outboard enthusiasts descended on Havasu to see the world's best drivers vie for a record \$62,750 in prizes. Part race, part promotion and part proving ground for the latest refinements in hull and engine design, the eighth annual championship drew factory teams as formidable as those massed for the Indianapolis 500. Packing one, two and even three high-powered engines, the boats carried the brand names of Mercury (60 entries), Evinrude (17), Johnson (13) and Chrysler (8). With manufacturers investing millions a year in dozens of races, data on key factors like horsepower were guarded secrets. Admitting that engineering developments are subject to "a lot of black magic," Charles Alexander, an Evinrude vice president, explains that "we're running engines today that we didn't have six weeks ago."

Once in the water, men as well as machines need something like black magic to survive the punishing eight-hour Havasu marathon. Topping 100 m.p.h. on the straightaway and jouncing through treacherous wakes, the streamlined craft are, as Driver Bill Muncey says, "delicate mechanisms that run on the ragged edge of blowing up every minute. Indeed, by the halfway mark in last week's race, crackups and conk-outs claimed 26 of the 94 starters.

Winner of the race was Bill Sirois, a marine supply dealer from Fort Lauderdale. Fla., whose sleek 21-ft, boat with its "tunnel" hull-an airfoil design that allows the craft to ride free of the chop on a cushion of air-was powered by twin 200 h.p. Mercury engines. He outdistanced Runner-Up Reg-

gie Fountain Jr. by a 12-mile margin to take the \$18,000 first prize. In all, Sirois all but flew more than 660 miles at the average rate of 82.5 m.p.h.-nearly 3 m.p.h. faster than the record he set as last year's Havasu winner.

Super Bowl Bound

Only two years ago the Miami Dolphins were drawing more laughs than their trained counterparts at the local Seaguarium, Winners of only 15 of 56 games in their first four seasons, the team needed help fast. In desperation, the normally tightfisted Dolphin owner, Joe Robbie, stole away Coach Don Shula from the Baltimore Colts by offering him a \$75,000 yearly salary and part ownership of the team. When Shula arrived in Miami in July to open training camp, Robbie was asked if he would give his new coach enough time to produce a winner. "Sure," came the answer. "He's got all summer.

* Found guilty of breaking the National Football League's rule against "tampering," Robhie was ordered by the league to compensate the Colts by giving them the Dolphins' No. 1 choice in the 1971 player draft.



MIAMI COACH SHULA Optimum performance level.

Robbie was kidding but Shula was not. On the first day of practice, the jutjawed coach startled everyone by chewing out Quarterback Bob Griese, the dimpled blond star of the team. Accustomed to the easygoing ways of former Coach George Wilson, the players were dumbfounded when Shula announced that there would be four practice sessions a day, beginning before breakfast and lasting until nightfall. Overweight players were fined \$10 for every pound in excess of what Shula determined was their "optimum perfor-mance level." When 250-lb. Running Back Larry Csonka was ordered to trim off 15 lbs., he sputtered, "But I haven't been that light since high school." Replied Shula: "You will function better at that level." ('sonka pared down.

All the Dolphins are functioning better. This season, in fact, Miami has been all but unstoppable, rolling to the hest record in the N.F.L. with nine wins, one loss and one tie. Csonka and his mustachioed sidekick. Jim Kiick, are, respectively, the No. 1 and No. 6 leading ground gainers in the American Football Conference. Quarterback Bob Griese is leading the league in touchdown tosses (19): his tayorite target, Wide Receiver Paul Warfield, leads all rivals in touchdown receptions (eleven) and yardage gained (861). On defense, veteran Linebacker Nick Buoniconti anchors a quick, fierce unit that has held opponents to an average of eleven points a game. Summing up, Offensive Tackle Norm Evans, the lone survivor of the first Dolphin team of 1966, says: "We have a winning attitude.

So do the Dolphins' long-suffering fans. Attendance at the Orange Bowl has soared from an average of 34,687 two seasons ago to sellout crowds of 75,312 for the last two home games. Last week a national TV audience watched Kiick and Csonka, known to the adoring "Dolfans" as Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, grind out a total of 175 yds. on the ground. Coupled with Griese's brilliant passing (twelve completions in 17 attempts, two touchdowns), the Dolphins mauled the Bears 34 to 3, Afterward. Bear Coach Jim Dooley confidently predicted what Miamians already accept as a certainty; the Dolphins are bound for the Super Bowl.



70-MILE-WIDE CRATER, POSSIBLY A REMNANT OF AN EXTINCT VOLCANO, IN HODUS GORDII (GORDIAN KNOT) REGION NEAR MARTIAN EQUATOR

Is There Life on Mars—or Beyond?

I cannot say I believe that there is its out there. All I can say is that there are a number of reasons to think it is possible and that we have at our command the means of finding out. Those two things being the case, I would be very ashumed of my civilization if we did not try to find out.

-Astronomer Carl Sagan

FROM the first time he looked into the heavens and sensed that there were worlds beyond his own, much has sought to answer a haunting question. Are we alone in the universet Although he has worked set many rationales to provide the sense of the sense of the sense prime motivation for launthing his relecets is his determination to learn if there really is extraterestrial life. Least week that determination seemed more intense than ever.

Convinced by the findings of the Apollo missions that the moon is lifeless. the earth's two superpowers were concentrating on the next target of opportunity: Mars. A pair of spacecraft. America's Mariner 9 and Russia's Mars 2, were in orbit around the Red Planet. seeking out conditions and features that might support life and radioing their findings back to earth across more than 90 million miles of space. A capsule ejected from Mars 2 lay on the Martian surface, possibly equipped with instruments that could sample the soil and the atmosphere and detect the presence of life. And a second Mars-bound Soviet spacecraft was closing in: it too was presumed to carry a capsule capable of making a soft landing.

At the same time, scientists were readying Pioneer F. a spacecraft that will take off in February on a 600-to will take off in February on a 600-to harbor life—on the precursors of life—in its atmosphere. In 1973, if all goes well, Pioneer will send hack pictures, and information white it flies by planets. Mays it also in for more serutiny. The Soviet Union will probably launch Mars probes in both 1973 and 1975, and two U.S. Viking spacecraft the Martina wafface in 1976.

Birth of Exobiology

Such was expenditures of energy and resources are contributing to the growth of an entirely new science called exhology from the Greek exa, or out of), which has come into being in the past deneide and is dedicated specifically to the study of extraterestrial life. Past deneided and is dedicated specifically to the study of extraterestrial life. Simpon has surdonically called exchiology as the contribution of the contribut

In September, for example, dozens of eminent scientists—including two Nobel laureates—gathered at the Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory in Soviet Armenia under the auspices of the Soviet and U.S. Academies of Science to pendre a mind-begging proposition: Should man try to monitor the messages of other worlds? The answer was a resounding yes. Russian. U.S. Czech. Hungarian and British delegates united to support an unisually cooperative proteases the support and the support and the same of the teacher of the same of the manking."

In the heads friandliness of the conference, the Russians also saw fit to reveal that they are conducting two continuing searches for messages from space. A 50-ft. radio telescope is 'lisetening' to the emmantions from 50 relatively nearby stars, one at a time, in the hope of picking up an intelligent signal: and radio observatories in four different locations are trying to defect short, intense bursts of electromagnetic energy the technological products of an advanced civilization.

at NASA's Ames Research Center near San Francisco une of the chief esobiology research centers in the U.S., participants discussed the feasibility of launching Project Cyclops. The ambitious enterprise, which might cost as much as a billion dollars, would involve building three vast arrays of radio telescopes to conduct a more effective search for messages from the stars.

In their discussions of extraterrestrial life, most exobiologists suggest that in all probability the universe is teeming with intelligent beings. Most are now convinced that there is no intelligent life or technological civilization on the other eight planets of the solar system. If intelligent, technological races inhabit any of the other planets or their moons, so the argument runs, man would likely have heard from them—or have been visited by them—long ago. But that reasoning in no way diminishes the intense interest that most scientists the intense interest that most scientists the intense interest that most scientists of the possibility of findering any form of the possibility of findering any form of the possibility of independent of the possibility of the possibi

A Jarring Sight

For centuries, scientists have concentrated on Mars as the most probable habitat of extraterestrial life. After cloud-covered Venus, Mars is the planet closest and most visible to earth. Through easily be seen, receding and advancing as the easily be seen, receding and advancing variation, a wave of darkening that appeared to move out from the polar regions in the spring, once fed earthbound grows the receding the composition of the probabilities of the composition of the probabilities of the composition of the probabilities and the melting to experience of the composition of the probabilities of the composition of the probabilities and the composition of the compositio

Many such illusions were shattered in the 1960s when Mariner spacecraft gave man his first closeup look at the Red Planet. It was a jarring sight; a bleak moonlike landscape pockmarked by craters, with no seas and no obvious vegetation. The Mariner instruments and telescopic observations from earth revealed that the Martian atmosphere was less than 1% as thick as the earth's and consisted largely of carbon dioxide with slight traces of water vapor. In addition, there was no evidence of any shielding ozone in the atmosphere, which meant that the sun's searing ultraviolet radiation, deadly to earth life, poured continuously onto the surface. Finally, the





FIRST CLOSEUP OF MARTIAN MOONLET PHOBOS SHOWS SURFACE CRATERED BY METEORITES

Mariners detected no magnetic field around Mars, indicating that the planet did not have a molten-iron core like the earth's. That finding seemed to suggest that Mars was never hot enough to melt and differentiate, a process in which the lighter elements vital to earth life rise to the surface and harden to form a crust.

For laymen and some scientists, these discoveries dealt a crushing blow to the possibility of finding life on Mars. But Cornell University Astronomer Carl Sagan, exobiology's most energetic and articulate spokesman, was less easily discouraged. To prove that Mariner flybys would have difficulty detecting any signs of life on Mars from a distance of thousands of miles. Sagan sifted through pictures of the earth taken by weather satellites and discovered that only one shot in a thousand showed evidence of man's presence. He presented his conclusions in a provocative paper that in effect asked: Is there life on earth? Later, Sagan puckishly noted that Martians visiting the earth might believe that automobiles were the dominant form of terrestrial life: the environment is altered to fit their needs and they act much like living beings by moving, eating and excreting.

Exohologists do not most that life exists on Maris, they argue only that the harsh conditions on the planet do not necessarily peculiar life. The point out, organisms have managed to thrive in environments ranging from the cig wastes of Antarctica to the sind-born summits of high mountains to trenches. Adult University of Muryland Exohologist (Zyi Ponnanperuma) when we were found life in boiling hot springs and strong acids."

To buttress their case, exobiologists

have exposed microorganisms to simulated Martian environments (carbon dioxide, extreme cold, small amounts of water) in so-called "Mars; jars." Some of the bugs readily adapted to the Martian conditions. For this reason, Western scientists were all the more concerned last week that the Russan lander might, if not completely sterilized, introduce earthly life forms to Mars.

Scenarios for Survival

Exobiologists have suggested a number of scenarios for the survival of Martian life. Sagan, for instance, theorizes that Mars may now be experiencing an ice age. As he explains it, the planet's northern hemisphere does not now receive the maximum possible dose of solar radiation because the Martian north pole is tilted toward the sun only when the planet is farthest from it. Yet in about 10,000 to 12,000 years, because of the slow precession of Mars ta wobbling of the planet as it rotates through space), the north pole will be tilted so that it receives more solar radiation during the planet's close approach to the sun. The increased radiation would heat up the northern icecap, release large amounts of trapped water into the atmosphere and make enough water available to stir up any lazy creatures that might have hibernated through the long Martian winter, Impossible? Perhaps, says Sagan, but he adds that those who criticize such speculations do so only because of their "chauvinistic" earthbound outlook

That chauvinism is displayed time and again, say exobiologists, by those who cannot conceive the possibility of life without water (which Sagan calls "liquid-water chauvinism"), without oxygen ("oxygen chauvinism") or in the presence of intense ultraviolet radiation ("ultraviolet chauvinism"). Yet life can indeed develop under conditions radically different from those on earth. It did, for example, evolve during untold cons on earth when there was no oxvgen in the atmosphere. To those primitive forms of life, in fact, oxygen would have been a poisonous gas. Thus instead of requiring oxygen, Martian organisms, like some terrestrial bacteria. might thrive in a carbon dioxide environment. To obtain water if they need it. Martian organisms may have evolved mechanisms to unlock the supply chemically bound into the rocks of their bleak planet. If Martian creatures found intense ultraviolet radiation unbearable. Sagan speculates, they may have developed tough silicate shells that would protect them from it. The reason that Mars does not reflect back much ultraviolet radiation, he says whimsically, may be that all those turtle-like creatures are absorbing it.

That any Martian creatures, turtlelike or otherwise, will be discovered during the current Mars missions seems



SAGAN AT J.P.L. A mind-boggling proposition.

highly unlikely. Mariner 9, mapping the planet with its twin TV cameras and using ultraviolet and infra-red sensors to probe the surface and the atmosphere. will never come close enough in its farranging 860-mile by 10,600-mile orbit to photograph any life forms. Although the Russians have announced that their Mars 2 lander carried a Soviet pennant to the Martian surface, they have been silent about the performance of any life detectors or other instruments it might have carried.

Nonetheless, Mariner 9 has already added important new findings to man's knowledge of Mars. Near the south pole. one of the few areas where Mariner's cameras have been able to peer through the huge dust storm that still obscures

much of the planet, the surface is also remarkably smooth, leading some scientists to theorize that the region was scoured clean by glaciers as the polar cap ceded again. If glaciers were indeed responsible, their presence would indicate that there is more water in the polar cap (which is composed largely of frozen carbon dioxide, or dry ice) than anyone had supposed. Mariner has also discovered four craters that the U.S. Geological Survey's Harold Masursky and others



NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

believe are extinct volcanoes, one of them relatively young. Exobiologists are excited by the finding because they think that most of the amino-acid-building gases in the earth's primordial atmosphere

Turning its cameras away from the Martian surface, Mariner provided a bonus for scientists at Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory; the first closeup pictures of the two tiny moonlets of Mars. Deimos and Phobos. Sharpened and clarified by computers, the photographs finally laid to rest an enticing theory put forth a few years ago by Soviet As-trophysicist LS. Shklovskii, who said that the apparent behavior of Phobos in orbit meant that it could be hollow. That in turn suggested to Shklovskii that the moonlet might be an artificial satellite, lofted into orbit by a long-extinet Martian civilization, Instead, Mariner's photos have revealed that both moonlets are irregular-shaped hunks of rock, pockmarked with craters.

Whether or not Mars is eventually proved lifeless, never-say-die exobiologists are looking forward to investigating Jupiter and perhaps taking another look at Venus for signs of living organisms.

Although few expect to find life on the face of either planet (atmospheric pressure on Jupiter's still-unfathomed surface would probably be too high, and temperatures at the surface of Venus are more than 800 F., hot enough to melt lead) there is a possibility that organisms may have evolved at levels of the atmospheres where temperatures and pressures are moderate. The irrepressible Sagan has speculated that one form of Jovian life might be large. ballasted, gasbag-like creatures that swallow up organic matter as they float through the thick Jovian atmosphere like plankton-eating whales. But even the failure to discover biological activity on the other planets circling the sun will not discourage the life seekers. They will then turn their full attention to the stars. For they are certain that given the right conditions, the creation of life anywhere in the universe is more the rule than a miraculous accident.

Innumerable Suns

Even before man had scientific facts to back his convictions, he was confident about the existence of extraterrestrial life. "To consider the earth as the only populated world in infinite space," said the 4th century B.C. Epicurean Philosopher Metrodoros, "is as absurd as to assert that in an entire field sown with millet only one grain will grow.

In the Middle Ages, when it was dangerous to question Christian dogma. which held that the earth was the center of the universe and that other worlds were lifeless, the Polish astronomer Copernicus and his followers thought otherwise. Although he prudently did not publish his epic work On the Revolution of Heavenly Bodies until he lay on his deathhed, Copernicus dealt the earthcentered universe of Ptolemy its final blow. After years of observations, he concluded it was the sun-and not the earth-that occupied center stage; the earth, he said, was simply one of several planets that spun around the parent sun. A zealous disciple, the Dominican monk Giordano Bruno, added an even more shattering idea. merable suns exist," proclaimed Bruno. "Innumerable earths revolve about these suns in a manner similar to the way the seven [then known] planets revolve around our sun. Living beings inhabit these worlds." Although Bruno was burned at the stake in 1600 as a heretic, his views lived on. In fact, after the newly invented tele-

scope showed man that the planets were not simply flecks of light, it became quite fashionable to regard all of them as inhabited. The 18th century astronomer Johann Elert Bode, author of Bode's Law teach planet is roughly twice as far from the sun as the previous one), contended that the same mathematical proportions held for the spirituality of their inhabitants. Thus, by Bode's reckoning. Martians, on the fourth planet from the sun, were



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asagna	17 minutes
b-lb. rib roast	50 minutes

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considerably more spiritual than the people on the third (earth).

In 1877, the Italian astronomer Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli (an uncle of the present-day Paris couturière) reported actually observing canali linking dark areas on Mars. Although the Italian word can simply mean channels or grooves, it was promptly translated into English as canals, which suggested that they were artificially made. That inspired an erstwhile American diplomat named Percival Lowell (of the Boston Lowells) to take up astronomy and establish an observatory near dry, cloudless Flagstaff, Ariz., principally to study Mars. Lowell spotted hundreds of "canals" on the Martian surface and contributed the theory that they were the work of an advanced civilization. Belief in intelligent life on Mars was dramatized by H.G. Wells in his novel The War of the Worlds and car-

ried into contemporary times by another Welles named Orson. whose 1938 radio broadcast of the novel caused widespread pan-

ic in the U.S.

In their persistent belief that extraterrestrial organisms exist. modern scientists are supported by laboratory experiments that have already brought man close to understanding the secrets of the origin of life. According to some theories, that process began shortly after the formation of the earth some 4.6 hillion years ago. The primordial planet was still enveloped in a thick atmosphere of ammonia, methane. hydrogen and water vapor. Perhaps because of the sun's ultraviolet radiation, or lightning discharges in the earth's turbulent atmosphere, or even the heat from the volcanoes that were crupting all over the face of the young, seething planet, some of the atmospheric molecules broke up and reunited in different combinations. After these molecules

were washed into the earth's seas they formed amino acids, organic compounds that are the building blocks of protein and of life. Other reactions in this "soup" formed the forerunner chemicals of nucleic acids, which in turn are the building blocks of DNA, the master molecule that directs the production of protein in living cells.

Genesis Molecule

Finally, after millions of years and countless interactions, a long molecule was born that had an extraordinary capability; it could replicate, probably by breaking into sections that attracted other chemicals that in turn became duplicates of the original molecules. With the emergence of these genesis molecules, biological evolution was on its

A now classic experiment, performed in 1953 at the University of Chicago by a young graduate student named

Stanley Miller, suggests that the theory is correct. Following a scheme proposed by Nobel Laureate Chemist Harold Urey, Miller managed to produce amino acids and other organic compounds by sending electrical discharges through a mixture of gases that simulated the earth's early atmosphere. Since then, a host of other researchers have repeated the experiment with different energy sources-ultraviolet rays, heat lamps and even shock waves. Taking the process through one more giant chemical step. Chemist Sidney Fox of Florida's University of Miami has succeeded in linking up test-tube amino acids into what he calls "proteinoids." These are tiny protein fragments that tend to form themselves into bacteria-sized spheres. In equally dramatic experiments, Ponnamperuma and Biochemist Juan Oro at the University of Houston have shown



MARTIANS ATTACKING EARTH IN "WAR OF THE WORLDS" Why bother teaching ants?

that it is also possible, in laboratory simulations of the early conditions on earth. to make several of the chemical building blocks of nucleic acids.

There is increasing evidence that similar chemical combinations take place in outer space. Of the thousands of meteorites that bombard the earth each year, about 2% contain organic, or carbon-rich. compounds. On several occasions, researchers claimed that some of these meteorites-called carbonaceous chondrites-contained amino acids and even fossilized remnants of microscopic extraterrestrial life. But most scientists have contended that the amino acids or living debris was picked up by the porous meteorites either as they plunged through the earth's atmosphere or later in the laboratory.

The whole argument was dramatically reopened last year by the Ceyloneseborn Ponnamperuma, who identified 17 different amino acids in a newly fallen Australian meteorite. Ponnamperuma conceded that even a thumbprint on a laboratory beaker could have introduced the acids into his test samples, but he presented evidence that seemed to rule out the possibility. Although amino acids can be assembled in two ways-one a mirror image of the other-most of those found in terrestrial life have a lefthanded configuration; that is, polarized light waves passed through them are rotated slightly to the left. Yet, when Ponnamperuma tallied up the meteorite's amino acids, he found an almost equal distribution of left- and right-handed molecules. That, he felt, was a clear sign that they had come from space.

Swirling Clouds

There is growing evidence that the basic chemicals of life can be found beyond the solar system. In 1968, a team

of scientists from the University of California at Berkeley pointed a radio telescope toward the center of the Milky Way galaxy. the island of stars in which the sun is located. To their great satisfaction, the big electronic ear picked up emissions that could only be given off by ammonia molecules (bombarded by radiation, molecules emit characteristic signals that can be used like fingerprints for identification). For the first time, complete. chemically stable molecules had been found in the swirling clouds of gases that occupy the enormous spaces between the stars. Since that discovery, about two dozen molecules, including carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, ethyl alcohol and water, have been identified in distant space.

The discovery of these far-off molecules, many of which are essential to life, indicates that the same chemical concatenations that led to life on earth may be under way throughout the universe. Says Carl Sagan: "The building blocks of life are lying around

everywhere.

Even so, life elsewhere in the universe might resemble nothing on earth. It would almost certainly be molded by different environments and possibly by different chemistries. Says Sagan: "If we started the earth all over again. even with the same physical conditions, and just let random factors operate, we would never get anything remotely resembling human beings. There are just too many accidents in our evolutionary past for things closely resembling human beings to arise anywhere else. Although their thinking may well re-

flect planetary chauvinism, most scientists believe that life, whatever its form, can begin only on a planet or one of its moons; it is inconceivable to them that it can evolve among the molecules floating in space or within the nuclear fires of stars. But are there any planets outside the solar system? The capability

of detecting a planet in orbit around even the sun's nearest stellar neighbor is beyond the power of the largest optical telescopes, but many astronomers are convinced that there are billions of planets in the observable universe. The sun, they note, is an ordinary star in an island of 100 billion stars, the Milky Way galaxy. The Milky Way, in turn, is just one of billions of galaxies in the universe. Thus the laws of mathematical probability would weigh heavily against the notion that the sun is the only star with a planetary system. Moreover, the more recent theories of stellar evolution prediet that the formation of planets around ordinary stars like the sun is more the rule than the exception.

Astronomers have even more direct evidence that there are distant, unseen planets. Analyzing a wiggle in the path of Barnard's star, one of the sun's nearest neighbors," they have concluded that two planets about the size of Jupiter and Saturn are orbiting the star and exerting a gravitational pull that affects its course. The observation raises the possibility that other smaller planets with less noticeable gravitational pull are also

* Six light-years, or 36 trillion miles away.

circling Barnard's star, and it helps support one common estimate by astronomers that there may be at least 50 billion planets in the Milky Way alone.

Not all of these planets can support life. To do so, they must be orbiting a star that shines with steady intensity for billions of years and must occupy what NASA Astrophysicist Su-Shu Huang called the star's habitable zone -the region in space where the amount of solar radiation is neither too intense nor too weak for life. Taking these requirements into account and considering the rate of new star formation (about one per year in the Milky Way), the per-

Hello, Earth, Do You Read Me?

OW might the first intelligence from an extraterrestrial civilization be transmitted to earth? Basing his answer on a concept originally proposed in 1961 by Cornell Astronomer Frank Drake, Electrical Engineer Bernard Oliver composed a sample universal message that could conceivably have been sent from some distant planet. The information would be contained in a series of irregularly spaced pulses picked up by radio telescopes tuned to a wave length of 21 cm. (the natural frequency of radiation from a hydrogen atom and an obvious choice of an advanced civilization). Translated into print. the message would consist of an apparently meaningless sethe zeros, it speaks volumes to scientific cryptographers.

The most obvious information is that the transmitting race consists of two-legged, two-armed creatures who exist as two different sexes and care for their young. The male figure is pointing to the fourth in a line of eight dots extending directly down from a sunlike circle in the upper left portion of the diagram. Thus it can be assumed that the intelligent race lives on the fourth planet circling the distant star.

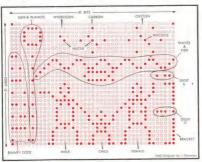
The message also makes it evident that the transmitting race has learned spaceflight. How else would it know that there is water on the third planet (as shown by the waves extending from the third dot) with aquatic life flourishing beneath it? To the left of each of the planets are dots that can easily be identified as binary num-

bers. By assuming that the number opposite the first planet is one, the second planet two, and so on, scientists can spot the alien binary code. Giving their imaginations free rein, they can also recognize that the three groups of dots to the right of the star represent atomic diagrams: hydrogen (with one electron circling a central nucleus), carbon (six electrons and a nucleus) and oxygen (eight electrons and a nucleus). atoms chosen suggest that life on the distant planet is based on a carbohydrate chemistry.

tem represented by the dots opposite the planets, it can be concluded that the three dots above the female's raised arm represent the number six and probably indicate that the alien race has sixfingered hands. Finally, the bracket at the lower right seems to measure the height of the adults and is labeled at mid-point by the binary number eleven. Because the only length that the senders and receivers know in common is

Using the binary number systhe 21-cm, wave length of the transmitted signal, it can be assumed that the adults are eleven of those wave lengths, or 71 ft. tall.

Since Drake and Oliver developed their universal code in the early 1960s, the Russians have programmed computers to recognize such binary messages, convert them into two-dimensional arrays and then perform a statistical analysis of each resulting pattern to determine if it conveys enough information to be a message from an intelligent race. Their effort should pay off in the speedy deciphering of the first extraterrestrial message -if it ever comes.



quence of 1,271 ones (for pulses) and zeros (for gaps be-(ween the pulses). After pondering the number 1,271, scientists of any tech-

nological society would soon recognize that it was the product of two prime numbers, 31 and 41. That would suggest that the ones and zeros might make sense if they were laid out either as 31 lines containing 41 digits each. or 41 lines of 31 digits. Breaking the message into 41 lines produces only a confusing clutter of zeros and ones, but in 31 lines (shown above), an organized pattern emerges. When that pattern is clarified by substituting dark spots for the ones and blank spaces for

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We think we make better students. We know we make better typewriters. centage of stars that have planets (about half), and other factors, the scientists attending the September meeting in Armenia concluded that there are now 100,000 to 1,000,000 technological civilizations in the Milky Way. They are an average of a few hundred light years apart, and each one is capable of transmitting radio messager.

That number, the scientists agreed, could vary widely, depending on the length of time that a race could surve as a technological society. Pessimists in the group estimated that a civilization might survive as little as 40 or 50 years after it developed the capacity to transmit radio messages: it would soon destroy itself in a nuclear histocaust or destroy itself in a nuclear histocaust or a life span, the number of technological civilizations existing concurrently within the galaxy would be quite small, the av-

know if it is going to live 100, 1,000, 1,000,000 or 1 hillion years. The whole argument about communication hinges on the longevity of a species."

Man, for example, has been inadvertently sending strong signals into space for about 15 years by using military radar and UHF communication devices. If the nearest technological race is 20 light-years away, for instance, the terrestrial signals will reach it in 1976. If that distant race immediately composes a message and sends if back, it will not reach the earth until 1996. Will atomic-age man still be here to receive it?

There are other formidable problems in communicating with an alien race. At what frequency would a civilization listen for and transmit messages? Many scientists have proposed the 21-cm. band, which is the wave length of emissions



GIANT RADIO TELESCOPE AT GREEN BANK, W. YA.
Listening for Little Green Men.

erage distance between them immense, and the possibility of an exchange of messages sharply reduced. In any event, space travel as man

knows if would be out of the question for contacting a civilization in another solar system. If an astronaut were sent off in a space ship traveling at rocket speeds of five miles per second, for exrample, it would take him at least \$10,000 ima. Centauri, which is 4.3 light-years wave; more distant stars might keep him en route for hundreds of thousauds, millions or billions of years.

But if technological civilizations are capable of surviving hundreds of thousands of years, as the optimists at the conference suggested, the number thriving at any one time would be much greater, the average distance between them reduced and the possibility of communation—al test by ratio—greatly inmeation—al test by ratio—greatly inrestrictive the control of the control of New York's Yeshiva University. "We know that our species has managed to live 26 years since the development of the A-bomb. We want to from the hydrogen atom, the most abundant element in the universe. Another hurdle might well be the choice of a language that would be universally understood by intelligent beings (see diagram, page 50). Also, because man has so recently entered a technological state, any civilization capable of receiving earthly signs might be far more so-phisiciated. Would it bother to reply? Possibly and, according to Jugan, Intelligent of the property of

On several occasions in the past decide, radio astronomers have been started to receive signals that seemed to signify an extrarestratial intelligence and the properties of t

ous radio source: Tass breathlessly reported that the signals were a beacon from a supercivilization. The source was later identified as a distant, starlike quasar. When Cambridge Astronomer Anthony Hewish and his assistant Jocelyn Bell in 1967 recorded blips coming from space at precise intervals, they playfully named the sources LGMs (for Little Green Men) on the chance that they had detected the beacon of an advanced civilization. The LGMs were later named pulsars and recently identified as natural phenomena: the long-sought neutron stars. Despite man's failure to pick up any interstellar communications, however, the entire galaxy could be filled with chatter between advanced civilizations. transmitted by a technique still undiscovered on earth. Says Carl Sagan: "We may be very much like the inhabitants of an isolated valley in New Guinea who communicate with villages in the next valley by drum and runner but have no idea that there is a vast international radio traffic going around them, over them and through them."

God's Quarantine

If a signal from another planet is ever received and deciphered, it would surely have an immeasurable impact on man. In one brief burst of information it would expand his horizons into infinity. In the process it would force him to re-examine some ancient questions. With his long heritage of Judeo-Christian culture, could Western man still be certain of his superior status in a God-created universe? Orthodox Christian theologians admit no doubts. There is, they insist, only one sovereign Lord of all creation, and he created man in his image. C.S. Lewis, prolific Protestant author and theologian, was not so sure. Faced with the discovery of rational, intelligent creatures elsewhere in space, he asked, how could mankind be so arrogant as to think itself uniquely favored by God? What worried Lewis was that earthly man might some day send his missionaries out to other planets, pressing salvation upon creatures who have no need for it, denouncing as sin differences of behavior that God had created and blessed. Thus the witty skeptic proposed that "the vast astronomical distances may be God's quarantine precautions. They prevent the infection of a fallen species from spreading.

Scientists believe the missionaries—or at least their message—would travel in the other direction, spreading not infection but hope. Any civilization capable of communicating with earth from another planet would unquestionably be older than mars. It would have long successive the problems that now are mastered the problems that now are mastered the problems that now are made of the problems that now are made of the problems that now are made to the problems that now are made to the problems that now are the problems that now are made to the problems that now are made to the problems that are the second to the problems that the problem

Come all the way up to KOOL, the one cigarette with extra coolness. KOOL 18 mg. "tar," 1,4 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug. 71.



NEWMAN, FONDA & SARRAZIN IN "NOTION

All in the Family

In Wineshurg, Ohio. Sherwood Anderson wrote of "grotesques," people who took a single truth to themselves, called it theirs and tried to live by it. "It was the truths that made the people grotesques," Anderson said. Once embraced so single-mindedly, any truth "hecame a falsehood."

Anderson would recognize the Stamper family of Sometimes a Great No-

CINEMA

fion. "Never give a inch" is the claim motto. Their dogged nonconformity takes heed neither of political fashion on social form. When a general strike is called among the lumbermen or thermal Oregon them. The tutton the state of the claim of the claim

If the Stampers' devotion to their own simple truth is grotesque, there is a kind of perverse glory in it too. The strike is only a challenge and a test. When the union begans to exact respiration, the control of the strike is only a challenge and a test. When the union begans to exact respiration, the stamper men (Paul Newman, Michael Surrazan, Richard Jackels) reply is knull. Their is almost a truth of them as a strike in the stamper of the strike in the stamper of the stamper of

right dellance.

Missing Vigor. Readers of the Ken
Kesey novel from which John Gay's diffuse screenplay is derived will miss Kesey's vigor and his bigger-than-life characterizations. The book roared, the film
sunters. But the actors do it more than

justice Sarrazin, whose past performances have been consistent only in their boredom, is at ease and quite efcterive as at maverick. Stamper home from the big city. Jacckel is perfect as an investerate jober who takes only his fundamentalist religion sercously, and very consistent of the control of the years as the favorite son who idolizes his father. Fondis, as the old mun, simply beats everyone cold. He has a death scene that must stand among the best work of a lifetime filled with superh-

Newman is also the director of Sometimes a Great Notion. Despite its shortcomings it is both more ambitious and more accomplished than his previous Rachel, Rachel. He seems more certain of himself here, not so recklessly included to expand a small moment into a crashing epiphany.

• Jay Cocks

Puerile Pilgrimage

In the hall of the big house, the child cries out for his mother. No answer. Then he looks up the stairs and sees her stumbling down toward him, arms outstretched, screaming. As she comes closer the boy can see that her throat is cut, blood is spilling over her slip and onto the staircase. She falls

If we've said it once, we've said it 176



and dies at his feet, eyes open in

Going Home, the movie that opens with this scene, is rated GP (parental guidance advised), presumably because it contains no nudity and little cussing. Such things, according to the Motion Picture Association of America, traumatize young minds. The murder of a mother apparently does not. The rating is only one of many piquant curiosities about Going Home. Another is how it ever got made. Except for the above scene, the script by Lawrence B. Marcus is the sort of thing that might have shown up years ago on Phileo TV Playhouse as "strong adult drama." Indeed, the director-producer of Going Home Herbert B. Leonard, served a lengthy apprenticeship in television. Too lengthy, perhaps. Both he and Marcus never develop their characters, as if they thought nuance could be provided with a twist of the fine-tuning knob.

The plot is like a Freudian case his tory rewritten for the Reader's Digost —The Most Unforgettable Psychogad —The Most Unforgettable Psychogad to the State of the State of the State staticase, young Jimmy Graham's lader the Harry (Robert Micham) is eventually convicted of his wife's murder and sent to the state pen. Jimm's is disaller, Jimmy Jan-Michael Vincenti goes later, Jimmy Jan-Michael Vincenti goes looking for his father. He has been paroled, and is now scratching out a live jug as a mechanic in a small town on gas as mechanic in a small town on



MITCHUM IN "GOING HOME"

A hell of a way to make a living.

the New Jersey shore, sustained by his girl friend (Brenda Vaccaro). Vengeance, not forgiveness, is the reason for the son's pilgrimage.

The solars harely try Vaccaro is stri-

The actors barely try. Vaccaro is strident. Vincent swishy and Mitchum somnolent as usual. It is often said that Mitchum is a fine actor who has seldom had a role to really challenge him. He has been extraordinary at least twice, as the deranged preacher in Charles Laughton's Night on the Hunter and as the inebrated deputy in Howard Hawks' El Dorado. In his multitude of other roles, he has mostly looked sullen and talked tough; one has the sense, watching him, that he thinks acting is a hell of a was for a man to earn a living.

Soft-Core Satire

The film version of Kurt Vonnegut's recent play Happy Birthday, Wanda June brings to the screen for the first time a widely read and respected writer. Since Happy Birthday, Wanda June is an especially inept movie, it would be comforting to report that Vonnegut has been victimized by the Hollywood barbarians, his work vulgarized beyond recognition. But it is not so. Vonnegut's own company (called, with inadvertent irony, Sourdough Ltd.) co-produced the film. His name appears in the traditional superstar's position above the title, implying not only box office eminence but a certain pride.

There is little to boast of here. The original play has been transported to the screen apparently by moving van. The sets might pass muster on a stage but look like pasteboard before the camera lens. Director Mark Robson records the action from a static position corresponding to front row center. The ac-

happy holidays. JIM BEAM



86 PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLERMONT, BEAM, KENTUCKY



tors pass before the camera, mouthing lines of thimble-witted dialogue ("There stand the loins from which you sprang": "Everything you do is so tragically irrelevant") that are open pleas for some heavy editing.

Happy Birthday, Wanda June is a softcore satire on the trappings and traditions of heroism. The hero, Harold Ryan (Rod Steiger), is part Odysseus, part Hemingway. Returning home after eight years of adventuring, he finds that in his absence his wife Penelope (Susannah York) has acquired a college degree, worldly wisdom and two dreary suitors (George Grizzard and Don Murray).

Rvan fulminates against the inconstancy of women and the obsessive cowardice he sees sapping the strength of contemporary America. Penelope drops hints about "heroism and its sexual roots." Finally it is revealed that Ryan's



STEIGER & YORK IN "WANDA JUNE" Full of whimsy, empty of rage.

breast-beating is a cover-up for persistent psychosexual anxiety. That is the sort of pop-psych insight that might make an acceptable reply from the agony columnist on a local paper. It emphatically does not do much to hold a play-or a movie-together.

What comes especially clear in Wanda June is that Vonnegut is an easy kind of satirist. His writing is full of engineered whimsy, empty of rage. He is so eager to ingratuate himself with his audience that he seldom takes on anything more substantial than tentative heroes, canting psychiatrists, fumbling hooboiste. A couple of heavyweight opponents are indeed invoked throughout Wanda Jane (the war in Viet Nam, the Christian religioni. But Vonnegut dances around them like a kid from the Gold-



A hibernating Sony.

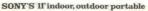
It spends the winter nestled in the warm living room, plugged into an outlet, resting its 11 inches* on the coffee table.

When the warm

for hibernation is over. So, with its optional battery pack, the Sony makes its annual return to the forest, the boat and the beach.

All summer, it stays weather comes, the time outdoors, playing under the warm sun.

But one day, cold weather will return. Then the Sony will go back to the living room and hibernate until, once again, it is spring. Such is life.



TELEVISION

Sam Greenawalt, This Is Your Life

For the Sam Greenawalt family in the Detroit search of Birmingham, Thanksgiving night brought an eye-opening confrontation: Dad, 41, was shown to be a man whose achievement of wealth, a handsome house and the senior vice presidency of a hank could not mask "the first faint shuddler of discontent." His wife Jane, 39, was told that though she had won "her prince

name callers. On the third day the hate mail began to come in. "Watch out for your kids," warned one letter.

Although the Greenawalts' friends and relatives professed themselves generally pleased with the intimate documentary, several neighbors were uneasy, Some thought that the GRS producer had quite obviously come to town with a preconceived storyl ine and would not leave until the had footage proving, as one said, that "if you're rich, you're rubappy." At Greenawalt's bank, most

He is the star both of Broadway's hottest play (Neil Simon's The Prisoner of Second Avenue) and television's highest-rated new series (the triweekly Columbo portion of NBC Mystery Theater). But Peter Falk is nobody's idea of a leading man, not even his own. "I'm a mult." he says, "not a thoroughbred." A very New York mult at that uncurried uncurbable and bristling with street moxie and manners. His appeal as an actor is neatly summed up in his own description of the police detective he plays in Columbo: "He looks like a flood victim. You feel sorry for him. He appears to be seeing nothing, but he's seeing everything. Underneath his dishevelment, a good mind is at work."

A Mutt for All Seasons

For years, the public saw little but the dishevelment. Falls was admired in the trade as a compassionate, thoughtful character actor, but the mantle of mass appeal to the mantle of mass appeal to the public of the compile. It was a compared to the public of the compile. To the series, The Triuts of O'Brien, in which palayed a lawyer who could not re-sast a cray game or meet un allmony-public offs, viewers seem readier to identify with a loser here. In the ratings among TVs new law-and-order leading men. Falk is murdering such handsome

Banal Lunch, To Falk, it long seemed impossible that he would ever be in the same league with the Glenn Fords, "I always romanticized that artists were a very special species and that ordinary people didn't become actors," he says. The son of a clothing retailer in Ossining, N.Y., Peter was ordinary people all right-a roughneck kid who dropped out of college to join the merchant marine in World War II, later got a master's in public administration at Syracuse University and spent three bemused. bored years as an efficiency expert in Connecticut's budget bureau. All along he had acted with school and community-theater groups. Two things made up his mind to try it professionally: the urging of his drama coach, Actress Eva Le Gallienne, and an incident that occurred when he was 27, "I stopped by a theater in New Haven," he recalls, "and I followed Roddy McDowall, Estelle Winwood and Maria Riva to lunch just to hear what they'd talk about. The conversation was absolutely banal, and here I

thought they were all geniuses. During his first 30 months in New York, Falk found stage and TV work for all but six days. His credits included Siobhan McKenna's St. Joan and numerous TV tough-guy roles, among them an Emmy-winning performance on the Dirk Powell Show.

He was invited to Hollywood by Columbia Pictures, but the studio's boss at the time, Harry Cohn, vetoed him on the grounds that Falk had a glass



CBS'S AMERICAN DREAM FAMILY
Wealth, success and a faint shudder of discontent.

land) her castle . . . she has found herself not living happily ever after." The three children, aged ten to 14-, got the idea that their active, clubby mother might be neglecting them. The family learned that the eldest child. Sheri, considered it "a good possibility" that she would try drugs.

Perhaps most troubling of all, these judgments and revelations were shared with millions of other U.S. families. They were intoned by Correspondent Charles Kuralt on a Clif Reports does the street of the Charles Kuralt on a Clif Reports does unematary titled. Blue What If the Dreum Comes True? The script, tough out at times preachy and redundant, gow are engressing account of Americans, and the compact of th

Uneasy Neighbors, Within 15 minutes after the Greenawalts settled down together to watch the show on their home set, their phone began to ring with crank calls. By the next day they had logged 100 whisperers, screamers and

of his colleagues must have been titillated to find out that office pressures led their senior vice president to "actually break a sweat" by 11 a.m. But the president of the hank steadfastly refused to make any comment whatever.

Proud Motive. The Greenawalts had agreed to let a Clis crew invoke their privacy for a four-month period because they were proud of their way of life. It hought that the way I feel and the things I do are basically good." says. Sam. Afterward they insisted that the read-let were accurate, but admitted to have the control of the contro

Sheri, pointing out that ten months had elapsed since the filming, said, "I made a fool of myself talking about drugs. Now that I'm in high school. I know I won't take them." Dad, besides being disturbed by the phone calls and mail, believed that his family had been made to look "pretty materialistic." All in all, would be do it again? No—"at least not right wawy."

Show this ad to someone you know who owns a dishwasher. Just see what she says.



Whirlpool

eye (he lost his right eye as the result of a tumor when he was three." "Look." Cohn said to him. "for the same prace I can get an actor with two eyes." Falk went to other studios, and in his first two pictures carned Oscar nominations in the supporting-actor category—one in supporting-actor category—one in Murder Inc. (1960), the other for his Runyonesque hood in Frank Captas Pecketful of Murder In of Mu

His most gratifying and demanding role since then was in Husbands (1970), the tour de force about three middleaged men on a desperation bender. He co-financed the film and co-starred with two of his best cronies, John Cassavetes and Ren Gazzara. In the self-conscious and easygoing Archie of Husbands, Falk found a character who was the image of his own half-studied, uncouth offstage self. A onetime "pool junkie" (the all-nighters over the billiard table may explain his hunched posture). Falk is still a steady gambler on "baskets, pro ball and the fights." Though his wife of eleven years is fond of her modish lifestyle in Beverly Hills, Falk says, "I don't go to nobody's home. I'm not comfortable sitting in living rooms. I happen to like the kitchen better."

In his current Broadway role as Mel. the harried adman who is having a mental breakdown. Falk sees more of the "screamer and worrier" he would like to be, "I'm incredibly even-natured, and I don't like that," he says. "It's better when an actor responds like a child -fast. For the short haul, I find a maniac more interesting than someone in control," Still, he is the first to admit in his best hangdog manner that it is too late for a lifelong mutt to become a high-strung thoroughbred. As he says in one of his fines in Prisoner: "Miracles don't happen when you're 47. When Moses saw the burning bush, he must have been 23."

FALK IN "COLUMBO"



Out of the Black Hole

Two naked figures, faces obscenely ended by electric-blue shadows, sprawl on a bed. A man huddles like a baboon on the edge of what might be a swing, a coffee table or a hangman's drop. A Pope howls silently behind glass.

There is little need to say who painted them. At 62. Francis Bacon is one of the most immediately recognizable painters in the world. For the past 25 years, critics have predicted the collapse of his reputation. Yet by now it seems that Bacon is one of the very few living artists whose work can thut does not always) exhibit the mysterious denseness of meaning, the grip on experience, which are the conditions of a masterpiece. "Who ever heard," he once sarcastically asked. "of anyone buying one of my pictures because he liked it?" But the tributes fall heavy, and the latest is a full-dress retrospective of 108 works in Paris, displayed in the Grand Palais, through the auspices of the French government-the first time France has so honored any living English painter.

Out of Decoy. Up to a point, Bacon's art, in all its hazard and abiding strangeness, grows out of the terms of his life. Born in Ireland in 1909, a descendant of the great Elizabethan Sir Francis Bacon, he spent a childhood whose ambience was decayed status country eccentricity and the violence of Irish civil war. When Francis was 17, his father caught him trying on his mother's underwear, and banished him from the house. With no special qualifications or ambition, Bacon drifted his way round Europe-to Berlin and atterward to Paris-and worked as an interior decorator in England in the '30s. Of these formative years, English Critic John Russell, in a new book on Bacon (New York Graphic Society: \$16.50), remarks, "Berlin and Paris gave him the notion of a big city as an erotic gymnasium. But there is also, in Bacon's makeup, a paradoxical austerny which he traces directly to his father. It is no accident that so many of Bacon's most compelling images are at root father-figures: the shricking Pope, the dictator mouthing before the mikes, the worsted-sheathed executive with the expression of a way shark.

Herror Movie, Bacon's work is the kind that invites sterentyped reactions. He is seen as a master of crist, die recting a horror movie. The adjective marish is not quite true to Bacon's intentions; it does not go far enough. For nightmares, like movies, end. Bacon's images, on the other hand, are threat at to, as the enduring substance con's may be not entire the contraction of the threat at to, as the enduring substance severating shift into a Black Hole of Calcutta, in which man thrashe; about, stilled by classrophobia and Trustration,



FRANCIS BACON
Through nightmare to discovery.

stabbing with penis or knife at the nearest body. This, Bacon insists, is the real world: it defines the suppressed condition of actual life.

Bacon's work is not possimistic for opimistic, for that matter), tor it lives outside these parentheses on a terrain of amoral candior about the most extreme amoral candior about the most extreme the palace of wisdom'—so William Blace, whose mask Bacon once painted. Bacon's career has been a prunit of Bacon's career has been a prunit of 1921s. Berlin to the green busize of Monter Carlo, where he still assuages his passion for gambling. He is the Cionet of painting, most particularly in the lavclosus of the most he was to come posions.

Bacon's figures, in their blurred, spastic postures, relate to the work of early still photographers like Eadweard Muybridge, or an terproductions, move stills, news flashes. Personality, existence itsif, glints like a fish in dark water and is gone. Bacon is a singular draffsman, but his drawing has practically no descriptive function—it serves, instead, to tally a sum of distortions.

"One of the problems is to paint like Veldsquee, but with the texture of hippoperature skin," he once remarked.
And he does. Structure emerges from
the tracks of the looping brush as thought
antarialism were being reinvented. The
result of the Bacrois distortions have a
Collectively, they amount to nothing
less than a group potrata in which Bacomia mam—leberous, wary, preversely heroic—carries on his flesh the comulative important of self-destruction of self-destruction of self-destruction of self-destruction of the self

Robert Hughes

TIME, DECEMBER 13, 1971

Francis Bacon's retrospective at the attenuard at the Kunxthalle in Disshis career from 1944 to the present, It tascination with the macabre, the travic and the obsessive-and provides a lexicon of the images that brought him tame. In Study After Velásquez's Portrait of Pope Innocent X, 7953 (right). the Pontiti's tace, ghostly on a dark ground, is crossed with another of Bucon's tavorite source-images: a snapshot tacles broken and awry, snipped from the sequence in Eisenstein's classic movie The Battleship Potemkin that showed Steps. The papal throne turns into a menacing construction like a brass electric chair. Bacon's violent and almost granutous distortions of anatomy, with gray flesh smeared across the canvas like putty, are given tall rein in Triptych, 1970 (below), Isolated on a spaceless, beize-gray canvas, two naked to but, on either side, two men, one made , arre hammocklike obsects. Bacon's psamings cannot be decoded like narraines. They have to be contronted like had dreams.









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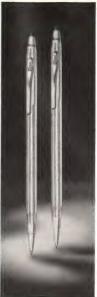
MILESTONES

Divorced, Tony Bennett, 45, nightclub and jukebox balladeer; by Mrs. Patricia Bennett, 39, a former model; on grounds of desertion; after 19 years of marriage, two children: in Hackensack, N.J. The singer, whose longtime pal, Sandy Grant, gave birth to their daughter last year, was hit to the tune of \$92,500 a year in alimony and child support.

Died. Harriet McCormack, 87, wife of former House Speaker John Mc-Cormack: of heart disease: in Washington. Summing up his near-legendary relationship with Mrs. McCormack, who gave up a career with the Metropolitan Opera to marry him in 1920, the lanky Boston Democrat once said: "It's all very simple. We're what we were from the first time we met-sweethearts. Avoiding the Washington social whirl, they breakfasted together every morning. never spent a night apart. When she was stricken last year. McCormack refused to leave her side, and occupied an adjoining room at the hospital.

Died, Harry Rogoff, 88, former editor in chief of the nation's leading Yiddish newspaper, the Jewish Daily Forward; of a heart attack; in Manhattan. The Socialist-leaning Forward spoke for the horde of immigrants that arrived in New York City after World War Under the stewardship of Founder Abe Cahan and then City Editor Rogoff, it helped break Tammany's hold on the Lower East Side and led the city's garment workers into the LL.G.W.U., meanwhile advising Jewish mothers to keep their kinderle supplied with clean handkerchiefs. The paper boasted a circulation of 225,000 in 1922, but reduced immigration and the assimilation of earlier arrivals gradually lowered it to 41,000 today. In 1964, Rogoff stepped down after 14 years as editor in chief to write a weekly column.

Died, Arthur Spingarn, 93, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1940 to 1966; in Manhattan. Arthur and Joel Spingarn, sons of a well-to-do Jewish tobacco merchant, were so moved by the 1909 Lincoln Day Call-a manifesto of neo-Abolitionist fervor that urged an uplift movement for blacks-that they joined the founders of the N.A.A.C.P. Joel became the group's second president while Arthur headed its national legal committee. Arthur marched in the streets to protest lynchings, and smashed glasses in the Manhattan saloons that discouraged integrated patronage. Before the bench, however, he epitomized judicial restraint and won eleven landmark legal victories before assuming the N.A.A.C.P. presidency upon Joel's death. Eventually he became the target of militants who sought to purge the organization of its white leadership, resigned in 1966 and became honorary president.



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SINCE 1846

THE COMICS ON THE COUCH

He was someone you could always count on, the savior of the helpless and oppressed, society's sword against the forces of evil and injustice. He could, among other things, "hurdle skyscrapers, leap an eighth of a mile, run faster than a streamline train-and nothing less than a bursting shell could penetrate his skin." He was, in short, a good buy for a dime. Even by today's hyped-up standards, Superman was quite a guy.

Yes, was. The man of steel that many Americans grew up with is not what he used to be. For one thing, his alter ego, Clark Kent, has given up the Daily Planet to become a newscaster for the Galaxy Broadcasting System, getting in and out of blue tights and red cape during commercial breaks, ("Personally, I still prefer Walter Cronkite," a miniskirted Lois tells him. She, at least, is unchanged-as obnoxious as ever.) For another, Superman has succumbed to urban jitters; he obviously needs to spend some time on the couch. Just listen to some of his recent complaints: "I'm finished being anybody's Superman! . . . For years I've been dreaming of working and living as a plain man-without the responsibilities, the loneliness of Superman . . . I've a right to bitterness. No man has a better right. I've denied myself the comforts of home and family to continue helping these ingrates. I thought they admired me-for myself! I've lived in a fool's paradise!"

Superhang-ups for a superhero, but Superman is not the

only hero hanging his cape outside Dr. Feelgood's door. Today almost all comicbook characters have problems. As in many fields, the word is relevance. The trend may have begun a decade ago, but in the socially aware '70s it has reached full blossom. The comics' caped crusaders have become as outraged about racial injustice as the congressional Black Caucus and as worried about pollution as the Sierra Club. Archfiends with memorable names like the Hulk and Dr. Doom are still around, but they are often pushed off the page by such new villains as air pollution and social injustice. Sometimes, indeed, the comics read like a New York Timer Illnetrated

Recently the comics have discovered vet another field-a mixture of science fiction and the occult that lies somewhere beyond Consciousness III. In a comic book

called The New Gods, for example, the forces of the good, the beautiful, under-30s, battle the forces of evil, the ugly militarists of Apokolips, in weird sequences that look and read like nightmares. Whatever they are doing, American comics, both the books and the strips, are full of life. In their 75th year, they are bursting-wump, BOMP, OOF! and ZAP!-from the page in a dozen new directions.

Along with responsibility has come respectability. One of the newest things about the new comics is that more than ever before they are being taken seriously as an art form by critics and as an authentic cultural expression by sociologists. Half a dozen or so learned histories have been written about them, and art galleries give them serious exhibitions. The comics have been included in courses at Brown University, and the creators of the new styles, particularly Marvel Comics' Stan Lee, who invented the idiom, are mobbed like rock stars on the campuses. So popular is Lee, in fact, that he will give a kind of sound and light show at Carnegic Hall next month.

Not all of the comics are trying to be with it, of course, Blondie, a strip that is syndicated in 1,164 newspapers and is one of the most widely read series in the world, still exists in a timeless never-never land of middle-class clichés where only Daisy the dog seems to have a spark of intelligence. Despite wrist TVs and spaceships, Dick Tracy continues to chase odd-looking crooks like Retsen Nester, a bald-domed, bespectacled type who hides heroin in volumes of Mother Goose. In the same old way, Little Orphan Annie and Sandy still fight the Red Menace and bleedingheart liberals, and will probably continue to do so well into the 21st century. In a recent episode Annie was trying to find a poor but honest person who needed only Daddy War-"survival kit." \$11,000, to make good. Daddy, a billionaire, is convinced that the "good old-fashioned pioneer spirit that made this country great is not dead" but "just kinda takin' a nap.

Many of the other oldtimers, however, have changed just about everything but their costumes. Evil, they are discovering, was much easier to spot when it had a funny name and wore an ugly mask. In a recent comic-book adventure, the Green Lantern collars a kid who has been beating up a fat man. But after being bombarded with garbage by the kid's ghetto neighbors, the Emerald Crusader learns that the man he has saved is a corrupt slumlord who is about to tear down the block for a parking lot. "I been readin' about you," says an old black who is soon to be evicted. "How you work for the blue skins and how on a planet someplace you helped out the orange skins, and you done considerable for the purple skins. Only there's skins you never bothered with-the black skins! I want to know: How come?



Answer me that, Mr. Green Lantern!" Now it's no good just to zap a few uglies either, as of yore. The Green Lantern and his superhero colleagues are constantly being reminded these days that the tunny fiends are just front men for some very unfunny social ills. The Green Lantern and his chum, the Green Arrow, are lectured by a youthful victim: "Drugs are a symptom, and you, like the rest of society, attack the symptom, not the disease." Another big change has been the introduction of black characters, who now appear in such strips as Peanuts. Archie, Li'l Abner and Beetle Bailey; Friday Foster, a swinging soul sister from Harlem, has a strip all her own. Until a few years ago, the color barrier blocked all but a few Negro caricatures from the comics.

When it comes to politics, Li'l Abner and Pogo, which have satirized it for years, are at least as up to date as the men in Washington. Two characters that bear a remarkable resemblance to Senators Hubert Humphrey and Hugh Scott were recently dispatched to Li'l Abner's Dogpatch to learn why it is the one pollution-free spot in the U.S. Reason: the Gobbleglops, which look like pigs with bunny tails, gobble up, in the words of Mammy Yokum, "all glop, irregardless . . . They's natcheral-born incinerators. Thass why glop goes in 'em an' none comes out!!" Pogo has been invaded in recent months by an odd beast, half Great Dane

and half hyena, that looks and alliterates like Spiro T. Agnew, by a bulledge that might be taken for I. Edgar Hosver, and by a pipe-smoking, improbable baby eagle that might fool even Martha Mitchell into thinking she had seen John. This trio of animal crackers spends most of its time trying to decipher messages from an unseen chief who chooses to communicate by means of undecipherable paper dolls. "Dashing deep-digging thoughy dominates his delectable display," asserts the Spiroseque Great Dane-hyena, who wears the uniform—on half the uniform—on a Greek colonel.

While the political spectrum of the regular comic strips ranges from the moderately liberal (Projo) to the archconservative (Little Orphan Annie), a relatively new pronomenon, underground comics, is pursuing radical political and sexual themse that their aboveground brothers would never dure to touch. Begon in the mid-60s, the undercention of the properties of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the protact of the properties of the properties of the protact visits of the protection of the protact visits of the properties of the protection of the protact visits of the protection of the protection of the protact visits of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protact visits of the protection of Director Federico Fedinin, "and there were aspects of Pope and Wimpy in Buster Keatin." Fellin, who long his career in the "86 as a writer of adventure, and science-flection comics, has been an apparsimate of the function, and admits that the comics provided by the state of the

With a few exceptions—Wonder Wonan was into Womne's Lib 20 years before Betty Friedm—the comics have always appealed to men more than women. to little hays more than intel grifs. One reason is the inevitable boy companion that the ten-year-old could identify with—Batanaris Boy Wonder Robin, the Sandman's Sandy, the Shide's Russy, to mane only a few. Even when the ten-year-old identified to the state of the state of the state of the state of the state state. Cartonias Luber Feiffer, who has lately turned to writing for the theater and the movies (Cartual Reputedge), was both recelled and drawn to the Box Wonder. "One need only look







a zany, raunchy and often obseene idiom. In one issue of the East Village Other, a strip depicts an Army company in Viet Nam. The sergeant's command "Present arms!" literally brings out the arms of the men in his company, heroin addicts all, Later, when all of the men are dead of overdoses -including the sergeant, whose name is, of course, Smack-it turns out that the CIA is the ultimate pusher. "Put it this way," says the agency's spook in charge, "we consider this something of an

Like the movies, comics are in many ways a now art form. Perhaps because they

grew up together, they have certain styles and techniques in common. Cimentaic techniques like montage, the dissolve of one scene into another, appeared in the comics well before they were seen on the screen or perfected by Eisenstein. At the same time, the movies were shead of the comics in developing the continuing adventure serial. Any influence that one form may have had on the other should not be exaggerated. Some directors insist, however, that there was a certain amount of give and take. "There was a commercion between Happy Hooligan and Chaplin," says Italian

an him." Feiffer writes. "to see he could fight better, swing from a rope better, play ball better, eat better, and live better. For while I lived in the East Bronx, Robin lived in a mansion, and while I was trying somehow to please my mother—and getting it all wrong—Robin was rescuing Batman and getting the gold medials. You can imagine how pleased I was when, years laser, I heard he was a fag."

Feiffer's was a love-hate relationship that the comic books lost for a while in the '50s and early '60s, when sales dropped and the industry appeared headed for extinction. In a world where almost anything was possible and usually visible on a 21-in, screen, outracing a locomotive or buzzing around like an ugly bug in drag seemed somehow tame and tedious. Young readers today, the comic men soon discovered, are more interested in their own problems and the problems they see around them. It is possible, indeed, to see the comics as an art of the people, offering clues to the national unconscious. Superman's enormous popularity might he looked upon as signaling the beginning of the end for the Horatio Alger myth of the self-made man. In the modern world, he seems to say, only the man with superpowers can survive and prosper. Still, though comics are indeed a popular art form, it is going a bit far to compare, as Critic Maurice Horn does, Gasoline Alley to Goethe's Wilhelm Meister and Little Orphan Annie to the works of Charles Dickens and Victor Hugo. As Mammy Yokum might say: 'Some folks don't know when to stop,'

Walt Kelly, still one of the best cartoonists, is a more solid expert on the genre. "A comic strip is like a dream." Turtle tells Bear in Pogo. "A tissue of paper reveries. It gloms an glimmers its way thru unreality, fancy an fantasy." To which Bear naturally responds: "Sho" inffg? "Sho" inffg?" Sho" i

· Gerold Clarke

Literally "little smokes," a reference to the word balloons that show what the characters are saying.

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RELIGION

The New Commandment Thou Shalt Not-Maybe

On Mount Sinai, God was unequivocal: "Thou shalt not commit adultery. fraditionally, most devout Christians have interpreted the Hebraic commandment to extend to all sexual relations outside marriage. Jesus even condemned lustful thoughts, saying that the man who indulged them had "already committed adultery in his heart." But in recent years, pressed both by changing sexual behavior and by liberal theo-



come to grips with a "new morality" that questions whether any "sin"-in-

-is wrong in all circumstances The movement began in the 1960s with a group of writers who championed "contextual" or "situation" ethics. As defined in a widely read book by Episcopalian Joseph Fletcher, situation ethics holds that there are always circumstances in which absolute principles of behavior break down. The only valid ethical test, the argument goes, is what God's love demands in each particular

Moral Tug of War. For the churches, the problem is that the more they try to bring their beliefs in line with this relativistic criterion, the more they run afoul of fundamental traditions and become involved in a moral tug of war with their conservative laymen. The controversy that may face the 10.8 millionmember United Methodist Church is typical, Last month its Committee on Family Life issued a resolution implicitly condoning sex for single persons, homosexuals, and those living in unspecified "other styles of interpersonal re-lationship." The resolution cuts directly across the church's venerable Social Creed, which states that "sexual intercourse outside the bonds of matrimony is contrary to the will of God," The decision on whether to adopt the resolution as official teaching will be made by the church's General Conference in Atlanta next April. The conference must

also consider a new statement of social principles that will be proposed next month to replace the Creed-not only in order to accommodate any possible new line on sex, but also to grapple with developments on such perennial issues as pacifism, pornography, drinking, smoking, gambling, drugs, divorce and abortion

Three other major Protestant groups last year produced documents that are at odds with traditional teaching on sex, and that have met mixed reactions from church memberships. Items THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

is contemplating an 85-page booklet on Sex. Marriage and Family, written by 21 eminent churchmen. "Premarital and extramarital sexual intercourse may well be-and more frequently are than not-acts of sin," says the booklet. But it adds that these acts are sinful not because they are intrinsically wrong, but because they are often engaged in for selfish reasons by men and women who are sinful by nature. A church convention has urged Lutherans

to study the booklet, while also passing a statement affirming that "sexual intercourse outside the context of marriage union is morally wrong,

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IS COPing with a sex report issued by a twelvemember task force of church professionals. It suggests that the arbitrary requirement of premarital virginity be replaced by a sliding scale of allowable premarital sex, geared to the permanence, depth and maturity of the relationship. The report finds "exceptional circumstances" in which adultery might be justified: for instance, when one spouse suffers permanent mental incapacity. It also says the church should explore the possibility of communal and other sex styles for the unmarried. The church's General Assembly voted to "receive" the report for study after deciding by a narrow margin to insert this amendment: "We reaffirm our adherence to the moral law of God that adultery, prostitution, fornication,

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and/or the practice of homosexuality

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST has in hand a statement written by six Christian education executives which maintains that sex is moral if the partners are committed to the "fulfilling of each other's personhood"-pointedly omitting marriage as a prerequisite. The stateleaders have moved from the sex ethic of their Puritan forefathers, also urges the church to recognize the sexual needs of single persons. The church's synod has not yet discussed the report, and seems unlikely to.

Officially, the Roman Catholic Church hews to its strict teaching that everything from impure desires to adultery is serious sin, but a modest liberalization is going on at two levels. First, increasing numbers of pastors are softening their application of the traditional morality, often on the grounds that people who engage in illicit sex may be so immature that their guilt is not always a serious matter. Second, some theologians are chal-lenging the "natural law" doctrine that lies behind the church's moral standards. According to natural law, an act is wrong if it is "against nature. the new moralists are skeptical that the church can be certain about what "nature" actually is.

Divine Design. In particular, some Catholic theologians who favor birth control have questioned the traditional view that "nature" requires each sexual act to be open to procreation. But, argues John Giles Milhaven of Brown University, having rejected natural law in order to permit contraception, the theologians have undermined its moral force as a barrier to nonmarital sex. Milhaven himself believes that, instead of laying down dogmatic rules, the church should use the behavioral sciences, particularly psychology, as a guide in counseling individuals with sexual conflicts. Generally, he finds far more reason to condemn adultery than premarital sex. A more cautious new moralist, Catholic University's Charles Curran, concedes that sex outside marriage might be justified, but only in "quite limited" cases.

Despite its growing influence, the new morality is far from established. Many leading university ethicists have argued persuasively against it, and the movement has hardly affected Eastern Orthodoxy or Evangelical Protestantism. To the many laymen who are already making up their own minds about sex. the new approach to ethics may seem irrelevant or at best a trendy attempt by the churches to be "with it" in a society that is adopting increasingly per-missive sexual rules. But ultimately it touches a basic theological issue. Against the traditional concept that God wants men to conform to a fixed divine design, the new morality stakes its case on the idea that God would prefer men to make their own responsible

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of expensive consumer products. It works A major U.S. auto maker, for

example, recently set out to spread recognition of itself as the engineering leader of the industry. An extensive radio campaign was purchased. Results? Among

total respondents tested in 8 CBS Radio Spot Sales markets, awareness of the company's advertising theme increased by 50%. Among owners of competing cars, 8-market awareness of the auto maker's message increased by 76%, and in one market by 119%.*

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We'll gladly send you a reprint. The medium has, in fact, become so significant in this area of

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BUSINESS

Trouble in Toyland

WHEN Santa touches down on the nation's roots this Christmas Eve, his big bag of toys will be a little lighter than usual. In a rare occurrence, Americans will acquire fewer toys this year than last. Manufacturers' shipments for the first nine months of 1971 slipped to \$1.56 billion, down from \$1.58 billion for the same period last year. Mattel, the General Motors of the toy industry, has seen its nine months' sales figures drop from \$280 million to \$217 million, and has reported a net loss of \$4,003,000 for the period.

Troubles have piled up in Toyland partly because the economy has been sluggish. A toy is an easy purchase to put off. But some of the difficulties trace back to last year's Christmas season. In anticipation of high sales that did not develop, retailers stocked too many toys, especially Mattel's Hot Wheels, a combination of plastic tracks and miniature metal cars. Loads of Hot Wheels are now cooling off in warehouses or often being sold for six for \$1, whereas one alone used to cost that much. Wary of being burned again, merchants have reduced their Christmas orders as they live off their inventories.

Back to Old-Fashioneds, Some manufacturers have had a hard time filling existing orders because of the disastrous 101-day West Coast dock strike. West Coast companies like Mattel and Eldon Industries were especially hurt. Shipments from Asia, which had been expected in July and August, remained bottled up in harbors until much of the merchandise was too late to be sent out for the Christmas trade.

Parents are also taking a much more critical look at toys that are overpriced. overpromoted, easy to break and hard to repair. In consequence, this is the year of the staples: old-fashioned toys that are not encumbered with frills and are likely to endure. "It is no longer possible to sell parents toys that will hold the child's attention for a very brief time," says the sales manager of a big Midwestern toy company, "Any toy that is to be popular must draw the child back to it again and again."

The toys that are selling well include bikes and blocks, chemistry sets and games like Monopoly. Educational toys are also making gains; one popular item is a "talking clock" that teaches kids how to tell time. The Barbie doll is holding her own despite competition from her more glittering sisters who cat, tell time and talk on the telephone. Ci.I. Joe, a boys' doll that used to be outfitted in military togs, has been redecorated in deference to antiwar sentiment. He now often appears in the garb of an astronaut or aguanaut.

The Food and Drug Administration has banned some metal-tipped darts, spinning tops with sharp spikes and other toys that are a clear danger to children. Still dissatisfied, consumer groups are waging war on other toys that appear to be hazardous when damaged or misused. One manufacturer, Strombecker Corp., has commendably put warning notices on some of its products Toys should be examined for obvious faults which may cause injury, such as sharp edges or projections").

Consumer groups have cited some toys as being too sadistic; for example, a do-it-yourself guillotine set that is fortunately too small for a child's head. The New York chapter of the National Organization for Women denounced one toy as sexist; a semi-nude doll that is strapped to a platform while a pen-dulum dangles above her. For the first time, doctor play kits are selling better than nurse kits. Mothers are telling their daughters that they no longer have to settle for being a nurse; doctor kits get them off to a more liberated start

in life. Toymakers are beginning to tone down the hard sell of their advertising and play up the creative side of their products. They are also switching their TV commercials from Saturday and Sunday mornings to prime time, when grownups also are the viewers. "The ad has to hit the family," says Herbert R. Sand, executive vice president of Ideal Toy Corp. "The child has to get the approval of his mother or father." But

the manufacturers' best public efforts in the TV room may be thwarted by prospective parents' private decisions in the bedroom. Because of the decline in births in the U.S., the number of children aged five to nine will drop until at least 1975.

AUTOS

The Largest Recall Skimming through the voluminous stacks of mail that reach him in Washington, Ralph Nader last summer began picking up an unusual pattern of complaints about some products made by his old antagonist, G.M.'s Chevrolet Motor Division. Scores of engines on Chevies made from 1965 to 1969, the letters indicated, were twisting loose from car frames, sometimes with the frightening result that the auto's accelerator pedal was pulled all the way down to the floor and the brakes failed. At roughly the same time, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was looking into similar complaints. Last week that combined scrutiny led G.M. to announce the largest auto recall ever:



LOOKING AT BUILD-A-CITY KIT





PLAYING WITH TOY CAMPER TRUCK The year of the staples.

in the next few months, its dealers will make repairs on the engine mounts of nearly 6.7 million cars and light trucks.

The problem is that on many cars equipped with V-8 engines during that period, a rubberized layer between two pieces of metal on the mounts has deteriorated, loosening the entire assembly. G.M. engineers recognized the trouble more than two years ago and designed a replacement part with a T-shaped metal bar that prevents any slipping. even if the rubber has worn away But only a few Chevy owners notified under the recall will actually get that part, which costs \$30. Unless the design of the engine will not permit it. the rest will have to settle for bracelike "restraints" that will reportedly cost G.M. about \$5 each, including installation.

G.M. officials maintained that the rubber section "obviously cannot be expected to have the life of the metal parts that it connects." Thus, they said, engine mounts should be regarded as items, like fan belts, that must be regularly checked and serviced when necessary-although they rarely are on most cars. Yet the company apparently did not want to test that claim in court. Federal officials last week were preparing to issue a formal notification of defect. By announcing the recall, G.M. clearly hopes to avoid any legal entanglement resulting from problems with the engine mounts.

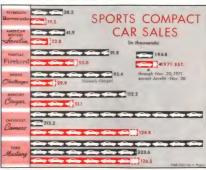
Putting the Mustang Out to Pasture

She's got a competition clutch with four on the floor yeah. She purrs like a kitten till the

Celebrated by rock balladeers and the gods and goddesses of the California youth culture, the sleek but mighty sports cars with high-powered engines were the knights templar of the American highway in the early 1960s. Inspired by the sports car craze, Detroit automakers created a new breed of small, raey, relatively inexpensive "sports compact" cars for young and old alike. The first of the new group, the Ford Mustang, made a fast breakaway in 1964. It was rapidly followed by competing ears whose names evoked feelings of adventure and even danger: Plymouth's Barracuda, Chevrolet's Camaro, Pontiac's Firebird. American Motors' Javelin, Mercury's Cougar, and the Dodge Charger (later called the Challenger). Soon the sports compacts grabbed almost 11% of the nation's car market, and souped-up "muscle" versions were introduced for the "performance" minded.

This year, however, as U.S. auto sales head toward an alltime record of about 10.2 million units, the market for the sports compacts is sputtering (see chart). During the 1971 model year, their share of the market dropped to 5%, and in the past two months it has plummeted to 3.9%. At this year's Detroit auto show, which ended last week, the sports compacts were elbowed to the sidelines by family sedans, high-ticket luxury models and by two categories of lightweight, low-cost cars; the compacts (such as the Ford Mayerick. Chevrolet Nova and American Motors Hornet) and subcompacts (such as Ford Pinto, Chevy Vega and Dodge Colt). Summarizing the change in taste. Chrysler Vice President Bob McCurry told Time Correspondent David DeVoss: "The emphasis now is on practicality, quality and convenience, and it is the young ilarly, for \$3.49 over the regular price. Chevrolet is marketing a "GT" version of the subcompact Vega with a black grille, racing steering wheel and sturdier wheel rims. Both models give the illusion of being fast sports cars, but beneath the paint they are still economy cars with little engines.

Shift in the Mix. Some auto-industry observes believe that Chryster will drop observes believe that Chryster will drop obth the Challenger and Barracuda next year. Though the Mustang and Camaro will probably he around a little longer, the end of the sports compact is in sight. Last week Ford temporarily closed down its Dearborn assembly plant, which turns out. Mustangs and Cougars. The reason: to add faster-selling cars to the plant's product mix as the sports compact decline.



people who are leading the parade." Why the change? For one thing, the sports compacts got too big and expensive. Since 1964, the Mustang has grown 8 in. longer, 6 in. wider, and 630 lbs. heavier, and its price has risen by \$400, to about \$2,800. Moreover, Government-required pollution-control devices are making the sporty cars sluggish. The toughest blow has come from the insurance companies, which have steadily raised the premiums on drivers of "high-performance" cars, including the sports compacts, because they-or at least their drivers-tend to be accident prone

Automakers earn less profit on an ordinary compact than on a sports model, but they have found a way of cushioning fine blow of declining sports sales. Ford, for example, now offers a "Grabber" model of its compact Maverick equipped with hood scoops, rallys stripes and a special paint job. It costs \$175 more than an unadorned Maverick. Simore than an unadorned Maverick.

WESTERN EUROPE Striking Out the Wage Gap

Like an ominous winter fog, labor strikes have spread across much of West Germany, First, 120,000 metal workers stomped out of 82 plants. Then employers counterattacked by locking out another 360,000 workers at more flan another 360,000 workers at more flan another 360,000 workers at more flan the rest of the German auto industry was expected to suspend production. The union demanded a 9% to 11% pay increase, the companies offered 4.5%, and a mediation team proposed 4.5% and a mediation team proposed 5.5% under a sever-month contract.

Germany's worst strike in eight years is only the latest example of the contagion of labor unrest sweeping Europe. In Britain, strikes have cost 13 million work days this year. In Sweden, a siege of labor trouble affected

almost every segment of the work force, including teachers, civil servants and army officers. The situation has been worst of all in Italy where, since the autunno caldo that autumn of 1969, total labor costs have risen 25%.

Labor unrest has become endemic in Italy. Last week's strikers included tens of thousands of workers in Milan, 50,000 to thousands of workers in Milan, 50,000 to the civil servants and some cinema actors and customs inspectors. Even the employees of the Treasury Ministry walked out for two days, creating contission at the meetings of the Group of Ten and leaving only one Xerox machine in operation for all delegations.

Rising Costs, Aside from inconvenience and damage to production, the strikes will have important consequences for the trading relationship between the U.S. and Europe. Reason: labor costs are rising more sharply in most of Europe than in America. At Volkswagen,

According to the Department of Commerce, U.S. labor costs rose 4.9% last year, while those of Britain increased 10.8% and Italy's 14% Germany's jumped 25%, reflecting not only wage increases but also the fact that in the past two years the mark has been the the dollar U.S. wages were 104% higher than Sweden's a decade ago, but today are only 45% higher.

The Europeans' wage advantage will not disappear for the foreseable future. At present, for instance, the total cost of producing a meter to not steel cost of producing a meter to not steel the Common Market. But U.S. wage interesses are tappering off at the same time that rising expectations in Europe are rapidly foreing up labor costs. Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Propointed out last week that U.S. labor

costs per unit of output will rise only 3.5% this year 16.5% in 1970. That factor, plus the revaluation of ourrencies new taking place, will gradually tend to make European industry relatively less competitive against U.S. enterprise.



After five halles, three state dinners and a fiver-taxing marathen of wolks tracsis to Soviet and the state of the state o

A group of American firms, including United States Steel Corp., signed contracts to sell \$65 million worth of ore-mining and oil-drilling equipment to the Russians in return for

\$60 million worth of Soviet nonferrous metals. Two weeks carrier, the Commerce Department had approved export licenses for American firms to ship \$528 million worth of heavy equipment intended for the Soviet Union's new Kama River truck factory. Meanwhile, the Nix-on Administration announced the sale of \$13.0 million worth of corn and other cattle feed to the Russians.

The trade developments, though not directly related to the Stans wisit or to each other, were nonetheless all products of a new American enthusiasm for doing business with the Soviets. The purpose of Stans' "fact-finding" trip was to find out in general ways what the Soviets want from the U.S. and are prepared to give in return. In an excursion arranged months before Stans' mission arranged months before Stans' mis-

sion last week, 90 U.S. executives were in Moscow conferring with Soviet trade officials and industrial managers. Said William J. Barton, vice president of Business International, the research firm that sponsored the Moscow expedition: "There's a real thaw—you can almost hear the ice cracking."

Drop in the Somowar. The cracks are still natzow. In 1970 the U.S. sold \$11.8 million worth of goods to the Soviets, mostly hidso, pulp, aluminum oxides and machinery. In return, Americans imported \$72 million in Russian goods, principally sable skins, fuels, aluminum serap, chrome are and other metals. That was a view of the control of the control

Stans told his Russian hosts that the trade trickle could swell tenfold by the mid-1970s to \$2 billion, a figure that analysts in his own Commerce Department find a bit too heroic. There are about as many obstacles to increased trade as there are to an agreement to limit strategic arms. The Soviets dearly want American high-technology goods, like computers and machine tools. Aside from natural gas and metals, however. they have little of compelling interest to offer American customers. Russian mining officials hope to entice American firms to help them exploit some of the huge Siberian copper deposits. But a ioint venture-perhaps modeled after Fiat's partnership with Russia in the Togliatti auto plant-would require as much as \$4 billion in American investment capital.

Least Fovored Notion. The U.S. Government has been reductant to offer credit to the Soviets, and they consider that lack to be the biggest block to increased trade. Congress this year gave President Nison the power to extend to Russia the same Export-Import Bank financing terms now enjoyed by my U.S. trading partners. Last week the previous to Russian Export-Import Bank privileges to Rumania. exhibit a privilege to Russian Provident Congress to Russian. The Russian Provident Congress of the Russian Provident Co

The U.S. has also been reluctant to approve a Soviet request for "most-favored nation" status, a move that would make tariffs on Russian products no higher than the lowest levies applied to America's other trading partners. On caviar, for example, M.F.N. status would mean a tariff of 18% instead of 30%.

The Russians appear cager to follow up the Stans mission with some probing of their own. A six-man delegation led by the Minister of Agriculture will tour the U.S. next week to examine American farm products for possible export to the Soviet Union. And a high-level mission is expected to land in Washington early may continue the according to the Company of the Com



Only one Xerox machine was left.

wages rose 6% in 1969, 15% in 1970 and another 16% this year. At Daimler-Benz, the ratio of labor costs to total sales has climbed from 21% to 26% in the past decade. Historically, in European industry's competition for world markets, its lower wages have countracted the LLS's higher productivity, the contracted the LLS's higher productivity, the contracted that the sales of the contracted the LLS's higher productivity, the contracted the LLS's higher productivity clutters are sales as the contract of the

The gap will easies. Comparisons obtween U.S. and European pay scales are difficult because of the varying fringe benefits involved: however, the average Italian auto worker earns about \$2.50 an hour, while the average auto assembler in the U.S. makes about \$4.40. But the gap is narrowing.



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IRÉNÉE DU PONT JR.'S ESTATE The company wanted house organs instead of newspapers.

CORPORATIONS

The Elephant and the Chickens

The powder mill that Eleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours built in 1802 on the banks of Delaware's Brandywine River has exploded into a vast corporation that did \$3.6 billion worth of business last year, and now ranks 18th on FORTUNE'S roster of the largest U.S. industrial companies. Du Pont's base remains in tiny Delaware, 47th in population among the states. That disparity in size intrigued Economist Lewis Anthony Dexter, who studied the situation in 1963 and concluded: "The elephant takes care not to dance among the chick-It also intrigued Ralph Nader. who feels otherwise. In a report released last week, a group of his Raiders argued that the elephant not only dances with the chickens: it tramples them into the ground.

In the 845-page report, titled The Company State, Nader writes: "Du Pont dominates Delaware as does no single company elsewhere in any other state. Virtually every major aspect of Delaware life is pervasively and decisively affected by the Du Pont company, the Du Pont family, or their designees." Irénée du Pont Jr., 51, a company vice president and de facto family spokesman, told TIME Correspondent Hays Ciorey that the charges are nonsense. Du Pont approves a description of the report by Dr. Julian Hill, a retired Du Pont chemist, as "intellectual vandalism." He adds: "I don't believe there is Du Pont family control of Delaware."

Uses of Power. Many of the facts of Du Pont's size and reach are beyond dispute. The company employs 13% of the Delaware work force: its \$288 million payroll in Delaware is bigger than the state budget. The family controls two of the state's four largest banks. Irénée Jr., for example, is president of the family-controlled Christiana Securities holding company, a director of the Wilmington Trust Co., the News-Journal Co., Delmarva Power & Light and chairman of the Greater Wilmington Development Council. The state's sole U.S. Representative is Pierre S. du Pont IV, a freshman Republican. Governor Russell Peterson is a former Du Pont executive. Together, Du Pont family, employees and associates make up 25% of the state legislature.

The Nader report pries at every chink in the uses of the Du Ponts' corporate and family power. Among the Raiders' charges-and Du Pont's rebuttals:

TAXES. Former Senator John Williams, denouncer of Bobby Baker for influence peddling, sponsored a tax-bill amendment that allowed a \$2.1 million writeoff for Xanadu, a family estate in Cuba that was confiscated by Castro. Further. say the Raiders, the company and family properties in Delaware are undervalued for tax purposes. Irénée Jr. says that he knows nothing about any contacts made with Senator Williams in the family's behalf. To the other point, Vice President Irving Shapiro, the company's first Jewish director, replies: "If the accusation is that Du Pont is chiseling on existing tax laws, that's absurd. If the criticism is that tax laws should be changed, that may be needed.

THE PRESS. Through Christiana Securities, the family owns 100% of the stock in the company that publishes the state's two largest and most influential newspapers, the Wilmington Morning News and Evening Journal. Creed Black, editor from 1960 to 1964, quit when a Du Pont public relations man was put in above him; the owners, said Black, obviously wanted "house organs instead of newspapers." But now, insists Irénée Jr., the editors "call the shots the way they see them." He says that if the papers were sold to two separate owners, as the report recommends, they would probably not survive financially.

PATERNALISM. Du Pont pensions may be revoked even after retirement for "any activity which is harmful to the interest of the company." Governor Peterson got a written exemption, the report says, in case he had to act in office against Du



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and the water is cold. And that is the

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Pont. What is more, adds the report, the company has fired employees who sought to bring in a national union. Shapiro says that in 30 years the pension revocation clause has been used in three cases, all involving salesmen who took customer lists to competitors. The company contends that it treats its employees so well that they have felt no need for a national union; Du Pont has only local. independent unions.

BLACKS. Though blacks are 15% of Delaware's population, according to Equal Employment Opportunity Commission reports as of two years ago, the state's chemical industry had only 1.5% blacks in office and clerical jobs, .4% as chemists and engineers and none as salesmen. Irénée du Pont responds: "We'd love to have 15% blacks at all levels of employment, but the prime consideration is doing the job properly." He says that few blacks yet have the tech-

nical training required

Good Works. The Nader report was prepared over a period of nearly 18 months by a seven-man task force led by James Phelan, 26, a Yale Law School senior who was once interviewed for a Raidership by Edward Finch Cox, now married to Tricia Nixon. Unhappily. the Raiders' work is marred by contradictions and errors. The Du Pontowned Chambers Works in Deepwater. N.J., which makes a variety of chemical products, does not discharge 100 billion gallons of effluent daily into the Delaware: the figure is 100 million gallons of dilute effluent-still no small amount. The report complains that the Du Pont company contributes only \$5,000,000 to charity annually, when in 1969, for example, it could have taken a deduction for \$35 million; at the same time, it criticizes the Du Ponts for playing too great a part in the administration of good works in Delaware.

More gravely, the Nader report garbles its account of the bankruptcy of Lammot du Pont Copeland Jr. (TIME, May 3), son of the recent Du Pont board chairman. Inexplicably, also, the report accuses the family-controlled newspapers of downplaying news that National Guard troops were stationed in Wilmington in 1968 at a time of racial disturbance and stayed for nine months. On the contrary, both papers played the story on the front page for weeks, crusaded to get the troops out and even nominated themselves for a Pulitzer Prize for their efforts

So Small, Representative Pierre du Pont agrees that his family has had an important impact on Delaware, but he argues that "by and large" that influence has been good. He adds: "Many of the problems discussed in the report are problems of the corporate system in general. Perhaps they are exaggerated in our case because Delaware is so small." Wryly, he concurs with the Nader recommendation that the Wilmington newspapers should be sold. Says Du Pont: "I would get more coverage if they were."



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BOOKS

The Brothers Medvedev

A QUESTION OF MADNESS by Zhores and Roy Medvedev. 223 pages. Knopf. \$5.95.

The Medvedev twins have punched some embarrasing small holes in their country's hureautracy. Thoree, a his-chemist and sociologist of science, made influential enemies with his book. The and End of T.D. Levendo, Ucolumbia Chrisechiy Press, 1969. Drawing upon his personal experience as a devoted Marsisi working within the Shear and the second of the second second of the second s

bled Russia's economy for more than a generation.

Roy Medvedex, 46, 2 historian of the humanities, takes a more sweeping view of the Soviet past. He also takes as many risks as his brother. Earlier this fall prottler, Earlier this fall searched Roy's apartiment and confiscated his hully manuscript. Let History Indice: The Orien and Consequences of Stalinian. But not before a copy had not before a copy had will be published early next year in the U.S.

In A Question of Madness, Zhores describes his 19 days of illegal confinement in a psychiatric clinic, and Roy tells of his successful publicity campaign to enlist the protests of some of Russia's leading scientists and artists.

An aggressive interest in "mental health" is not new to Russia. Czars Alexander

I and Nicholas I regularly branded as insane men who wrote and spoke out for individual liberties. Politically bent mental clinics have been operating widely in the U.S.S.R. since the early '20s. Today, compulsory outpatient care for persons who do not fit the official mold often includes heavy doses of tranquilizing drugs. The Soviets have no corner on abusive psychiatry, however. As Dr. Thomas Szasz pointed out in his book The Manufacture of Madness (Harper & Row, 1970), unnecessary incarceration, forced therapy and denial of legal rights are common in the United States. The enormous difference, constitutional rights and traditions aside, is that in the Soviet Union punitive psychiatry appears to be an instrument of policy. With expedient blindness to the Hippocratic oath, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, a leading Russian medical journal, has asserted that physicians "can have no secrets from the state."

In Zhores Medvedev's case, that directive was followed so literally that the precise nature of events-not to Medvedev's "malady"-was a secret from everybody but the state. In May 1970, he was summoned to the Obninsk Psychiatric Clinic, not far from Moscow, under the pretext of attending a consultation about his son, a teenager with hippie tendencies. While waiting in a small room at a nurse's request. Medvedev looked out of a window and saw his son leaving the hospital grounds. When he turned to go, Medvedey found the door of the room locked. He forced the spring with a pocket knife and sauntered out of the building. For the next few weeks, officials



ROY & ZHORES MEDVEDEV False hopes, blackmail and red tape.

attempted unsuccessfully to wheedle him back to the clinic. At the end of May, a psychiatrist accompanied by police came to Medvedev's home and museled him off to the clinic for observation.

In Stalinist days. Medvedev would have probably disappeared without a trace behind the walls of Lubianka prison. It is a measure of progress that Medvedev had only to endure obscene absurdities. Committees of psychiatrists tried to discredit his mind with such limp diagnoses as "poor adaptation to the social environment," and "obsessive reformist delusions." Such labels, as the Medvedevs note, could have also been pasted on Marx and Lenin.

False hopes, blackmail and red tape were used as well. Yet to read the Medvedevs' unruffled testimony is, to believe perhaps a bit too easily—that demolishing their inquisitors' tangled logic was child's play. It undoubtedly took a very clear mind and great emotional stability to stand up to such harassment. On the other hand, most of the psychiatrists appear to suffer from unresolved authority conflicts. Take the exasperated analysis of Medwedev by one Dr. Lifshits, the book's most visible villain." Another person with his intellect would be able in mall thing—but Zhores, Alexandrovich is unable to do this. He just forges ahead, ignoring the reality stutation."

The medical bureaucrats obviously misjudged the national reputations of both Medvedevs and the courage of their eminent friends, who besieged officials up and down the Soviet power pyramid. The fiercest outcry came from Nobel Laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who condemned punitive psychiatry as "spiritual murder."

In the end, "the reality situation" must have expanded to include the specter of a dissatisfied and possibly defecting elite. After annoying delays, Zhorse was released and given a loose assurance of scientific employment. He was obviously too hot to handle on the inside while his brother proved such an excellent publicits on the outside.

It is this fact that gives A Question of Madness an importance far beyond its significance as a historical document that had to be snuggled out of Russia. He had the substitution of Russia that the substitution of Russia was a substitution of Russia which was a substitution of Russia was a substitution of

R.Z. Sheppard

Long E in Greek

POEMS 1968-1970 by Robert Graves. 90 pages. Doubleday. \$5.95.

Cyril Connolls said of Hemineway, that he "saturated his books with the memory of physical pleasure, with sunshine and salt water, with food, wine and making love, and with the removes which is the shadow of that sun." The same might be said of the poerty of Robert Graves, especially in his latest work. Poems 1968-1970.

Like Heminguey, Graves was wound of in World War. I and, psychically at least, suffered the death of the vertiles that had existed prior to 1914. Like Heminguey, Graves is a romantic and a stoic who believes that one way or another love ends badly. While no single image or object can encompass the trajectory of Graves' thoughts on love, there is a Spanish drink that comes close to if, it is called the of y southor, or the control of the control of the order of the control of the co

With Graves, love, like an army day, begins with reveille and ends with taps. Only wisdom and patience relieve the passion and the pain. Yet, this poet

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Drink the Irish Mist. Ireland's legendary liqueur. would insist, love is the disease most worth having, for its opposite is the doleful screnity of death-in-life.

Pondering the mystery of love, Graves never fears to ask an outright question. One poem is called "What Is Love?":

Is it a reattainment of our centre,

A core of trustful innocence come
home to?

. . . Is it primeval vision
That stars our course with oracles of
danger

And looks to death for timely intervention?

Another performs a lover's autopsy: The death of love comes from

reiteration:
A single line sung over and over

No prelude and no end . .



ROBERT GRAVES IN MAJORCA Love starts with reveille.

Though love's foolish reluctance to survive

Springs always from the same mechanical fault:

The needle jumps its groove.

At 75. Graves has lived through six of the seven ages of man, and his mind fanges over them all, most poignantly perhaps in dated but resonant lines that recall the roistering celebrants of "Armistice Days: 1918." and then closes:

But the boys who were killed in the trenches,

Who fought with no rage and no rant.

We left them stretched out on their

pallets of mud Low down with the worm and the

When Graves is playful, and he sometimes is, he is as cheerful and civilized STI COUR SUMMERS STIRE IN MANAGEMENT

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as Auden. Some alphabetical intralingual fun in a poem called "H" produces as its last word the best word to sum up the quality that permeates this book:

H may be N for those who speak Russian, although fong E in Greek: And cockneys, like the I rench, agree That H is neither N non I. Nor Hate's harsh aspirate, but meek And mute as in Humanity.

= T.E. Kalem

West of Suez

RIDING THE STORM: 1956-1959 by Harold Macmillan. 786 pages. Harper & Row \$15.

Faithful readers who have already followed Supermac through three volumes of adventures will find him this time at the peak of his powers. The U.S. has let Britain down at Suez. Anthony Eden has quit. But Harold, as Her Majesty's Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, moves in to rebuild the Anglo-American alliance on the basis of his old friendship with Dwight Eisenhower. He also pilots the ship of state through the storms of crisis in Lebanon, an incipient trade war in Europe, a Gaullist coup in France. Soviet ultimatums about Berlin, and assorted parliamentary pothers in Britain.

Diplomatic Switch. Some deck pas-sengers will sail with Macmillan to the very end. Others will drop off at Port Said (page 179), after Macmillan has taken them through the Suez adventure. Even there they may depart dissatisfied. For Macmillan, one of the Cabinet few who probably knew all the was reputedly a member of an inner ministerial group known cynically as the Suez "Pretext Committee"), chooses not to tell all. Perhaps inhibited by Britain's 30year rule on state secrets. Macmillan sticks with the official version that Britain and France landed troops only to separate Israeli and Egyptian combatants. No such inhibitions, however, apply to Macmillan's version of the U.S. role at Suez. John Foster Dulles comes off in this book almost as badly as Gamal Abdel Nasser

For Macmillan, the Egyptian President was a sort of South Shore Mussolini. "In dealing with him [Nasser]. every display of timidity or weakness was seized upon and exploited. No action, however generous or fair-minded, could reap any reward." As for Dulles, his "vanity more than equalled his tal-At first Dulles told Britain that ents." after seizing the canal. Nasser must be made to "disgorge what he was attempting to swallow." Then the "strange uncertainty of Dulles' own character and the light rein with which the President chose to ride him" began leading American policy along an erratic course. By Macmillan's count, Dulles switched signals at least three times upon taking the canal issue to the U.N. He dreamed



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MACMILLAN AND DULLES, 1957 Changing signals in mid-canal.

up the 18-nation Suez Canal Users Association but sabotaged it by admitting publicly that the users would probably go around the Cape rather than shoot their way through the canal.

When the U.K. and France acted. Dul-

les erupted in "hostility amounting almost to frenzy. There may have been other reasons. Perhaps the grim disease which was later to prove mortal had affected his psychological and intellectual equilibrium. Perhaps the spectre of Soviet Russia, now armed with the terrible nuclear weapon, had begun to haunt his dreams. He clearly lost his temper; he may also have lost his nerve. In any event, we and our French allies were now to face an attack, skillfully devised and powerfully executed, in which the protagonists were the Russian and American Governments, acting together

Precious Secrets." Yet shortly, under Macmillan's own premiership, all was smooth again in Anglo-American relations. It was not because Macmillan had grown any fonder of Dulles (although in leaving the dying man in March 1959 Macmillan acknowledges that "with all his faults, he had an element of greatness"). It was simply hecause Macmillan regarded it as a priority task to "re-establish that alliance which I knew to be essential in the modern world." If Suez was a lesson in the perils of misjudging the mood of Washington (to which Macmillan belatedly confesses), to hear Macmillan tell it. his adroit exploitation of his personal relationship with Eisenhower certainly helped in getting the MacMahon Act amended and in giving Britain a continuing share in the U.S.'s "most precious secrets of nuclear weaponry

Macmillan writes well enough, and rises occasionally to some fine throwaway lines. Eisenhower "seemed still to regard faith in the U.N. as a substitute chow mein to chowder

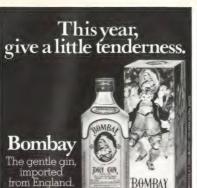
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WHAT IS THE MYSTER OF FINANCIAL SUCCESS

for a foreign policy." The Russians, "once they have got a document deal with it like a dog with a hone. They never surrender any bit of it which is in any way to their advantage." One instance of newspaper worrying Macmillan dismisses as "pure Chamberlainism. It is raining umbrellas." He remarks of another press flurry that "it was a storm in a teacup; but in politics we sail in paper boats.

This voyage ends with the close of Macmillan's first term as Prime Minister. His next book, dealing with his final term, which ended in 1963, should be a less cheerful cruise. That period includes De Gaulle's cataclysmic veto of Britain's first Common Market entry bid, the Profumo scandal, and Supermac's somber departure-like Eden's after Suez-for illness.

· Curtis Prendergast



HAROLD ROBBINS Chassis for a great-granddaughter.

Internal Combustion

THE BETSY by Harold Robbins. 502 pages, Trident Press, \$7.95.

Yes, junk fans, it's a mano n mano for novelists who are all thumbs. Two of the greatest schlockmeisters in the history of solid waste have just published novels about the auto industry. Arthur Hailey's Wheels appeared at the beginning of the fall season (TIME, Oct. 11). Now comes Harold Robbins to gun down Hailey with-The Carburetors? No. with The Betsy.

It is called that because a 91-yearold automotive pioneer named Loren Hardeman sees his great-granddaughter Betsy swimming naked one day, and this makes him think about cars, and he decides to come out of retirement. wrench control of his company from his stodgy grandson Loren III, and build a splendid new automobile to be called the Betsy. Cynics may mutter at this



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point that Robbins is the only North American still extant who confuses girls with sedans. But no! Hailey's novel also jubilates over the introduction of a new auto. It may explain something to point out that Hailey lives in the Bahamas. Robbins spends half of his time in Cannes, and neither man drives to work.

Anyway, old Hardeman hires a burntout race-car driver named Angelo Perino to get the Betsy into production. It does not seem more than usually absurd that in due course Loren III becomes furious and hires crooks to sabotage his own firm. There is a lot of sex, much of it involving a lady test driver who combusts spontaneously when-

ever she hears the roar of an engine. Despite the literary failings of Hailey's and Robbins' competing car novels, the awards committee will announce its selections

Worst title: basically a standoff with a slight edge for Robbins.

Number of pages: Robbins, 502 to Hailey's 374. Most sensitive writing: Robbins' "gi-

ant shaft of white-hot steel" and "searing sheet of flame" far outclass Hailey's modest "her heart beat faster. Most obsequious cuddling up to the

auto industry: Hailey, who in a chapter about an auto exec's messy marriage, libel-proofs himself with a list of Detroit's "lasting love stories which had weathered well," and then adds, "There had been many outstanding second marriages, too-the Henry Fords, Ed Coles, Roy Chanins .

Neatest reach for historical verisimilitude: Robbins, who in a flashback in 1937 to warn him that the Battle of the Overpass (in which auto company goons heat up unsuspecting union organizers) is about to occur

Wheels, Hailey (2 last week)

The Day of the lackal Farsyth (1) Message from Malaga, MacInnes (4) The Exorcist, Blatty (3) The Betsy, Robbins (6) The Winds of War, Wouk (7)

. John Skow

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